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REPORT

OF THE

MUNICIPAL BOARD

OF THE

CITY OF MANILA

FOR THE

Period from August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

MANILA
BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING
1903

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

CITY OF MANILA, OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD,

Manila, P. I., August 1, 1902.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 14, Act No. 183, United States Philippine Commission (The Manila Charter), the annual report of operations of the city of Manila for the period from August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902, under the Municipal Board, is herewith respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

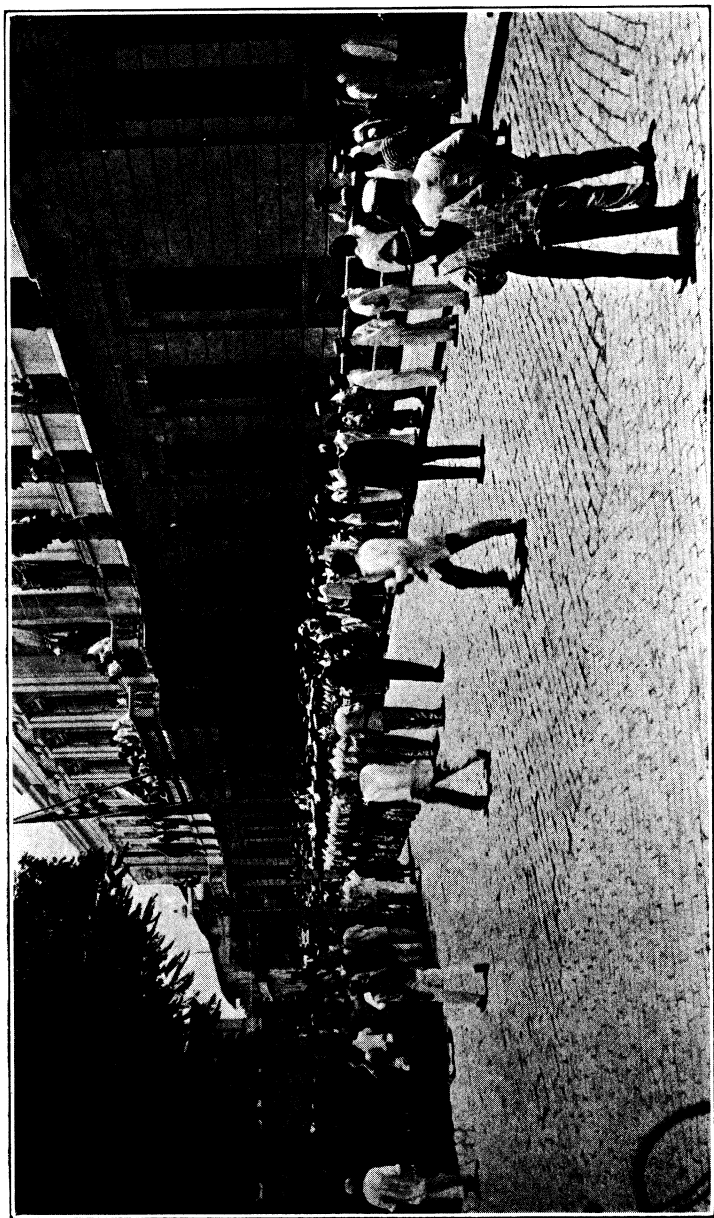
A. CRUZ HERRERA, *President.*

P. G. McDONNELL, *Member.*

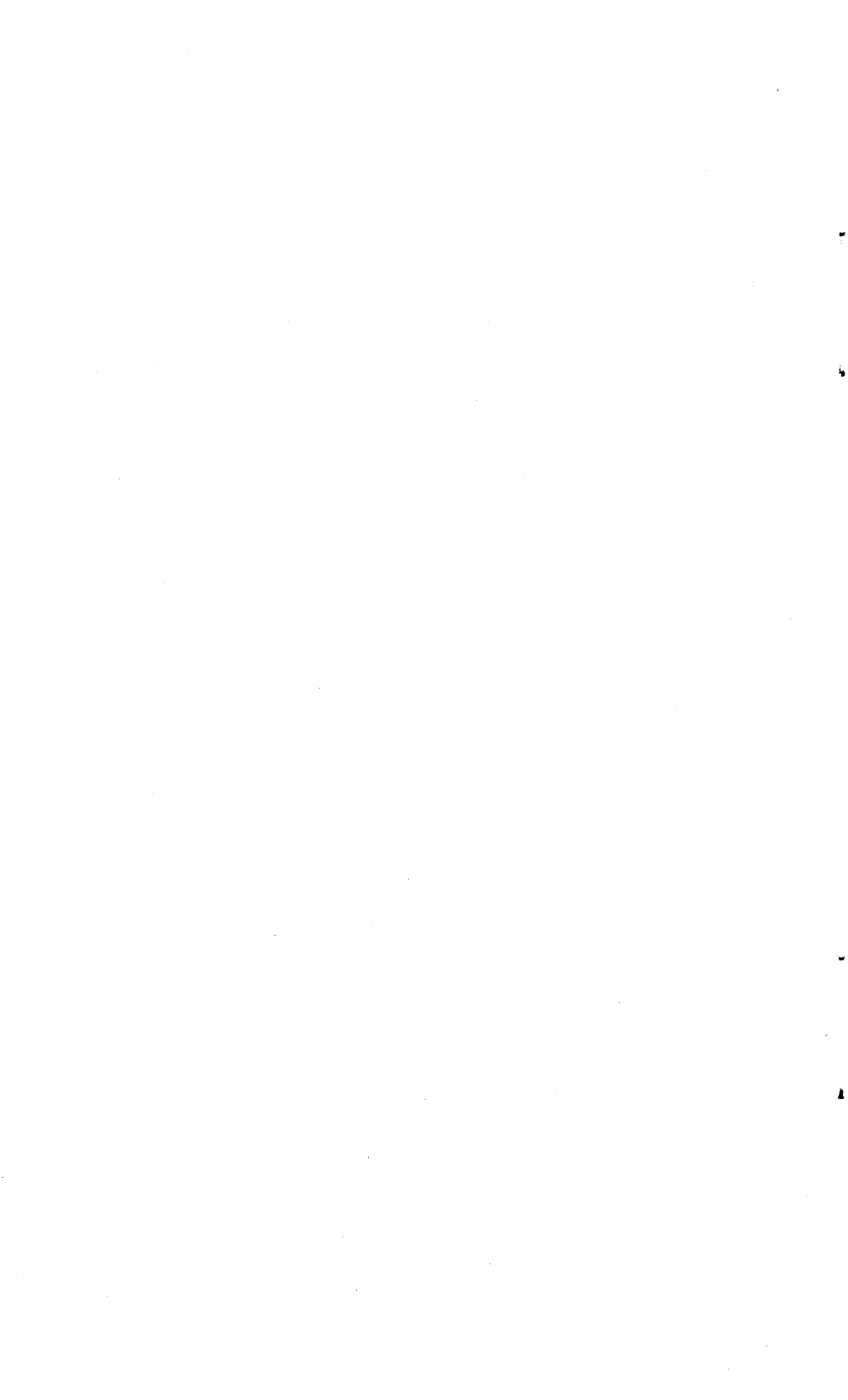
A. L. B. DAVIES, *Member.*

To the Honorable CIVIL GOVERNOR,

Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.



CITY HALL (AYUNTAMIENTO), PRESENT HEADQUARTERS INSULAR GOVERNMENT, TAKEN ON OCCASION OF THE CELEBRATION
IN HONOR OF GOVERNOR TAFT.



REPORT OF THE CITY OF MANILA FOR THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 7, 1901, TO JUNE 30, 1902.

Under section 4 of Act No. 183 (Manila Charter) of the United States Philippine Commission, enacted July 31, 1901, the government of the city of Manila was vested in a Municipal Board consisting of three members and a secretary, all of whom were appointed by the Civil Governor, by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission. One of these members was designated as president.

The following appointments were made by the Civil Governor and confirmed by resolution of the Philippine Commission on August 6, 1901, viz: Arsenio Cruz Herrera, president; Barry Baldwin and William Tutherly, members; and A. L. B. Davies, secretary. The provisions of the Manila Charter went into effect by proclamation of the Civil Governor on August 7, 1901, upon which date the members of the Board took the oath of office, filed their bonds and organized as the Municipal Board of the City of Manila.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., Provost-Marshal-General of Manila, in accordance with General Orders No. 207, Headquarters Division of the Philippines dated August 6, 1901, turned over all property, funds, and records pertaining to the city of Manila to the Municipal Board, the Board designating the various officers appointed by the Civil Governor as heads of the different departments to take charge of the property and records relating to their respective departments and to assume the duties thereof.

On November 15, 1901, Barry Baldwin presented his resignation as member of the Municipal Board, which was accepted by the Civil Governor, and Charles H. Sleeper was appointed to fill the vacancy. On January 4, 1902, the resignation of William Tutherly was presented and accepted and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Percy G. McDonnell. C. H. Sleeper was granted leave of absence to visit the United States on June 20, 1902, and A. L. B. Davies was appointed temporary member to act during his absence.

The city government before this time had been under military authority and all heads of departments were military officers, and the changes incident to the transfer from military to civil government necessitated a prodigious amount of work of reorganization. Many of the heads of departments who had been army officers previous to June 30, 1901, were still retained as officials under the civil government and, from their knowledge of the work of the departments in the past, were of great assistance in the work of reorganization.

Many changes have taken place in the city officials during the period covered by this report, all of which are noted in the reports of the separate departments. This has added to the difficulties of carrying on the city work as it has been hard to find men in these Islands to fill all vacancies.

During this period thirty-three ordinances have been passed by the Municipal Board, covering many regulations necessary for the government of the city. All ordinances and orders of the Provost-Marshal-General were adopted and put into effect, but many have since been amended. All regulations necessary are being covered by ordinance as fast as possible, and every endeavor has been made by the Board to give justice to all and to protect the person and property of the citizens of Manila.

The city of Manila is organized into the following departments:

Department of Engineering and Public Works.

Police Department.

Law Department.

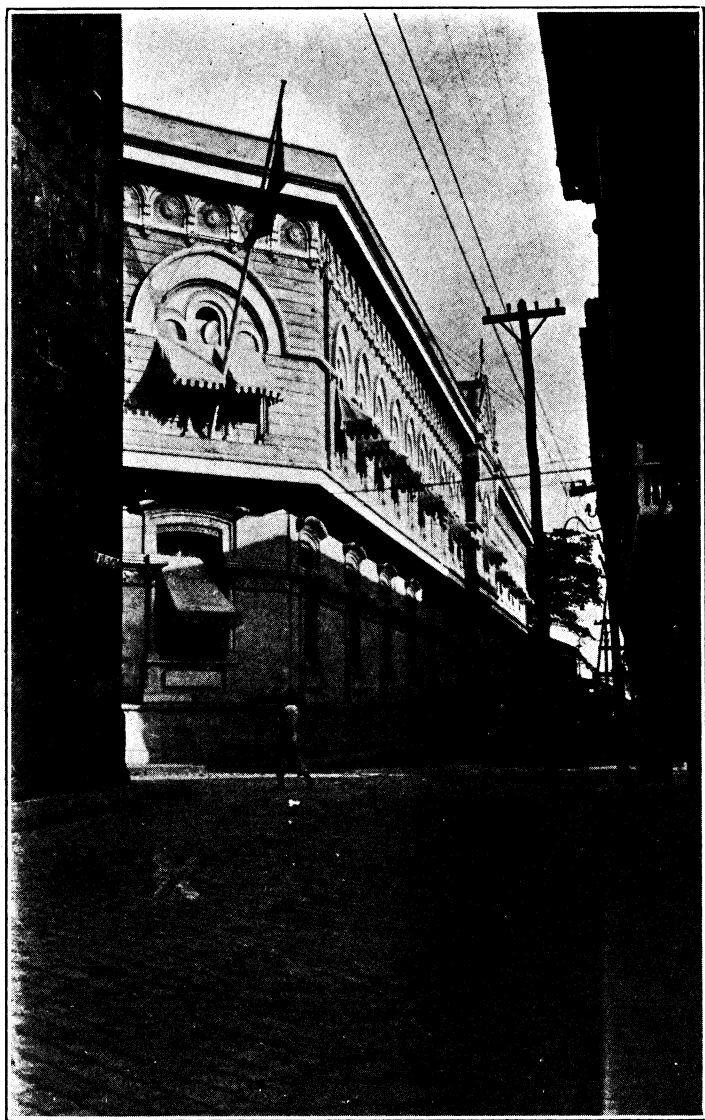
Fire Department.

Department of Assessments and Collections.

Department of City Schools.

ADVISORY BOARD.

An Advisory Board, consisting of one member from each of the eleven districts of the city of Manila, was organized under the charter and have held regular sessions every two weeks and numerous special sessions when the necessity arose. This Board has been a great help to the Municipal Board in the government of the city, inasmuch as it has, from time to time, forwarded suggestions and recommendations relating to conditions within the city for consideration of the Board. All the members being Filipinos, they have come in close touch with the native population and have been able to bring their petitions and necessities before the Municipal Board in such a way as to simplify the matter of legislation on their behalf. All ordinances have been passed upon by them before final action by the Municipal Board, and all large expenditures amounting to \$10,000 and over have been submitted to them for approval.



PRESENT HEADQUARTERS, CITY GOVERNMENT.

The following is a list of ordinances enacted by the Municipal Board during the period covered by this report:

- No. 1. An Ordinance relating to the construction of ordinances and penalties for violations of ordinances. (Enacted, December 5, 1901.)
- No. 2. An Ordinance relating to gambling. (Enacted, December 5, 1901.)
- No. 3. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 16, entitled "An Ordinance regulating the construction and repair of buildings." (Enacted, December 16, 1901.)
- No. 4. An Ordinance concerning infectious or contagious diseases. (Enacted, December 16, 1901.)
- No. 5. An Ordinance relating to buildings and premises infected with bubonic plague. (Enacted, December 16, 1901.)
- No. 6. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 3, entitled "An Ordinance relating to registration and disposal of the dead." (Enacted, December 16, 1901.)
- No. 7. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 4, entitled "The collection and disposal of garbage and rubbish." (Enacted, December 24, 1901.)
- No. 8. An Ordinance regulating the fees to be charged by the Board of Health. (Enacted, December 26, 1901.)
- No. 9. An Ordinance authorizing the Board of Health to install the so-called "pail conservancy system" at the expense of the property owner. (Enacted, December 26, 1901.)
- No. 10. An Ordinance regulating bill posting and street advertising. (Enacted, December 26, 1901.)
- No. 11. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 6, entitled "An Ordinance relating to diseased animals. (Enacted, December 26, 1901.)
- No. 12. An Ordinance relating to nipa houses. (Enacted, December 27, 1901.)
- No. 13. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 11, entitled "An Ordinance relating to the use of the public streets and places of Manila." (Enacted, December 28, 1901.)
- No. 14. An Ordinance amending section 2 of Ordinance No. 1, entitled "An Ordinance relating to the construction of ordinances and penalties for violations of ordinances." (Enacted, January 11, 1902.)
- No. 15. An Ordinance relating to the inspection and installation of electric wires and apparatus. (Enacted, January 11, 1902.)
- No. 16. An Ordinance regulating tenement and lodging houses. (Enacted, January 31, 1902.)

- No. 17. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 9, issued by the Provost-Marshall-General, June 12, 1901, entitled "An Ordinance relating to licenses and permits." (Enacted, February 5, 1902.)
- No. 18. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 8, entitled "An Ordinance regulating fees to be charged by the Board of Health." (Enacted, February 6, 1902.)
- No. 19. An Ordinance prohibiting barbed wire fences upon streets and public ways. (Enacted, February 6, 1902.)
- No. 20. An Ordinance for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (Enacted, February 6, 1902.)
- No. 21. An Ordinance prohibiting the practice of cleaning ears, scraping eyelids, or barbering on the streets, lanes, alleys, and public squares. (Enacted, March 5, 1902.)
- No. 22. An Ordinance relating to the inspection, sealing, and use of weights and measures. (Enacted, March 5, 1902.)
- No. 23. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 4, entitled "An Ordinance concerning infectious and contagious diseases." (Enacted, March 5, 1902.)
- No. 24. An Ordinance relating to water rates. (Enacted, March 8, 1902.)
- No. 25. An Ordinance relating to barbers, barbering, and hair dressing. (Enacted, March 12, 1902.)
- No. 26. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 8, issued by the Provost-Marshall-General, entitled "An Ordinance establishing the department of health and fixing its powers and duties. (Enacted, March 12, 1902.)
- No. 27. An Ordinance relating to vagrants, including mendicants, gamblers, and prostitutes, and providing for the punishment thereof. (Enacted, March 18, 1902.)
- No. 28. An Ordinance relating to breaches of the peace and disorderly conduct, intoxication, obstructing and misusing public streets and places, and other acts that are injurious to persons and property. (Enacted, March 19, 1902.)
- No. 29. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 9, issued by the Provost-Marshall-General June 12, 1901, entitled "An Ordinance relating to licenses and permits" as amended by Ordinance No. 17, enacted by the Municipal Board February 5, 1902. (Enacted, March 22, 1902.)
- No. 30. An Ordinance for the prevention and suppression of Asiatic cholera. (Enacted, March 22, 1902.)
- No. 31. An Ordinance establishing a public pound and regulating the management thereof. (Enacted, April 11, 1902.)

- No. 32. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 9, issued by the Provost-Marshall-General, June 12, 1901, entitled "An Ordinance relating to licenses and permits," as amended by Ordinances Nos. 17 and 19, enacted by the Municipal Board. (Enacted, May 28, 1902.)
- No. 33. An Ordinance for the prevention of fires in the drying rooms of factories. (Enacted, June 12, 1902.)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of the Department of Engineering and Public Works is given in two parts, the first being a narrative form describing the general conditions at the time of the American occupation, and the organization and progress of the Department; the second part treats of the detailed workings of the various branches. The total expenditures of the Department for the period from August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902, amounts to \$697,145.76, this being the largest sum of money expended in any one of the city departments. The dilapidated condition of Manila in ordinary times, made vastly worse by neglect during the siege and insurrection, as well as by the lack of organization during the first few months after the occupation of the city rendered a large amount of expensive repair immediately necessary.

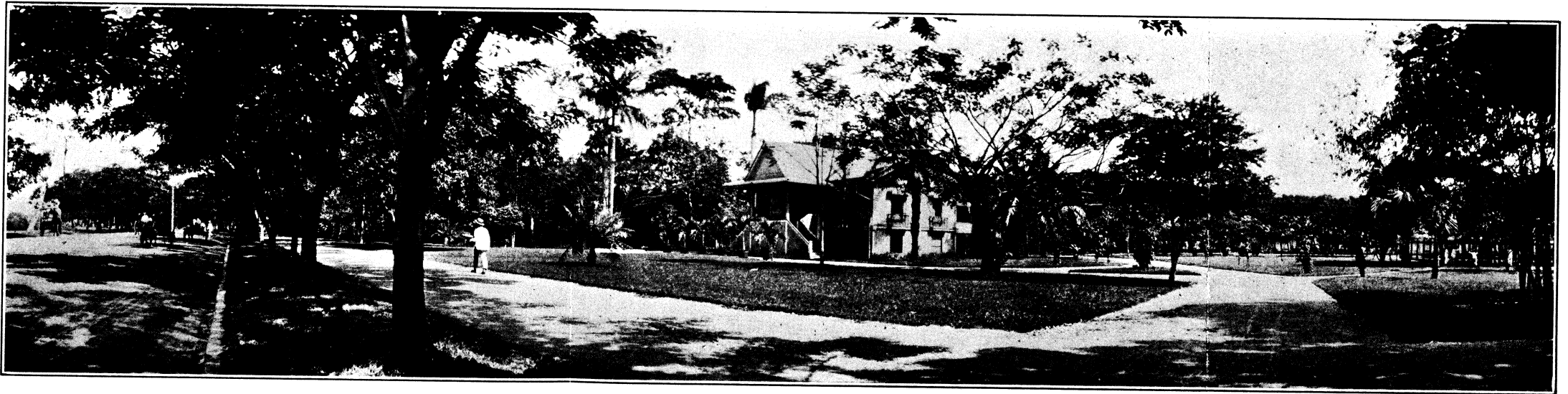
The military government undertook the building up of the streets which had become full of holes, the repair of drains and buildings, the disposal of garbage and refuse and all other work pertaining to the care of the city, and managed to put things in a fairly presentable shape, clean at least, by the time the civil government was established. This was an enormous task and the officers who performed it can not be too highly praised.

Since the 7th of August the Department of Engineering and Public Works has devoted the largest part of the time to simple maintenance and repair. New constructions and improvements have been planned, but the majority of them have necessarily been delayed for the present in order to enable the Department to cope with the problem of keeping a clean and healthful city and attending to the urgent reforms found imperative in every district. The tabulated statement which forms the first page of the detailed report shows the public buildings and bridges which have been constructed during the year. The cost of labor and material has risen to such figures that construction of any kind is exceedingly expensive and difficult.

The Department has found the greatest difficulty in obtaining suitable engineers and assistants to carry on the skilled work. It has never been completely equipped with officers and has suffered correspondingly. From time to time it has drawn on the supply of provincial supervisors, but this method is unsatisfactory, as it merely amounts to aiding the city at the expense of the provinces. The salaries paid are considered just and the Civil Service Board states that no difficulty in filling all positions is



PARIAN GATES, NORTHEASTERN ENTRANCE, WALLED CITY.



BOTANICAL GARDENS, BAGUMBAYAN DRIVE, SHOWING CITY ENGINEER'S RESIDENCE.

anticipated as soon as regular examinations begin at Washington and other places in the United States. The great demand for engineers in China and in every part of the Archipelago where new industries are being developed has caused Manila to be looked upon as the recruiting point, and if some restriction such as is provided in Act No. 244 of the United States Philippine Commission was not in force it would be exceedingly difficult to hold these men to their positions, for the others temporarily provide them with places paying greater salaries, which naturally induce them to leave the municipal service.

The condition of the water service throughout the city renders a great amount of work at considerable expense immediately necessary. Further on in the report are detailed statements regarding the water consumption and the urgent need of an increase in the pumping facilities, as well as an extension of the actual pipe system. The Board deems it exceedingly important that a competent engineer shall be engaged to plan proper water sewerage and drainage systems for the city, and such an official should not be hampered with the ordinary duties of City Engineer. Manila being in many parts below the level of the sea and without any high ground in the near vicinity, creates a very delicate engineering problem. The Philippines bill permits the raising of \$4,000,000 in bonds to be devoted to the installation of these systems.

During the year great activity has been noticeable in the repairing of old buildings and in new constructions. The imposition of the land taxes for the first time has brought property owners face to face with the question of either improving their property in order to realize on it, or selling. Many of the large land owners who have held most valuable parts of the city for years without improvement of any kind have been obliged to sell in order to meet their taxes, and land is being redistributed. All places are rapidly renting and the population is reaching out from the crowded streets to the more healthful suburbs. The installation of an electric railroad, franchise for which is about to be advertised, will develop the outlying portions of the city with great rapidity.

The filthy conditions of some of the quarters of the old city, and especially in the districts of Binondo and Tondo, which are very largely inhabited by the poorest classes of Chinese and Filipinos, caused these places to become regular pest holes during the cholera epidemic. It was almost beyond human endeavor to accomplish the cleaning of these germ-infested points. Great numbers of filthy shacks and moldy stone houses were destroyed, in most cases the owners receiving damages therefor, and this land has been cleaned and rendered habitable. On part of the city land the Board has decided to construct a tenement house as an experiment, to cost about \$6,800 United States currency. It is proposed to comfortably house people at a cost no larger than that which they are under at the present time for filthy hovels built over swampy lands.

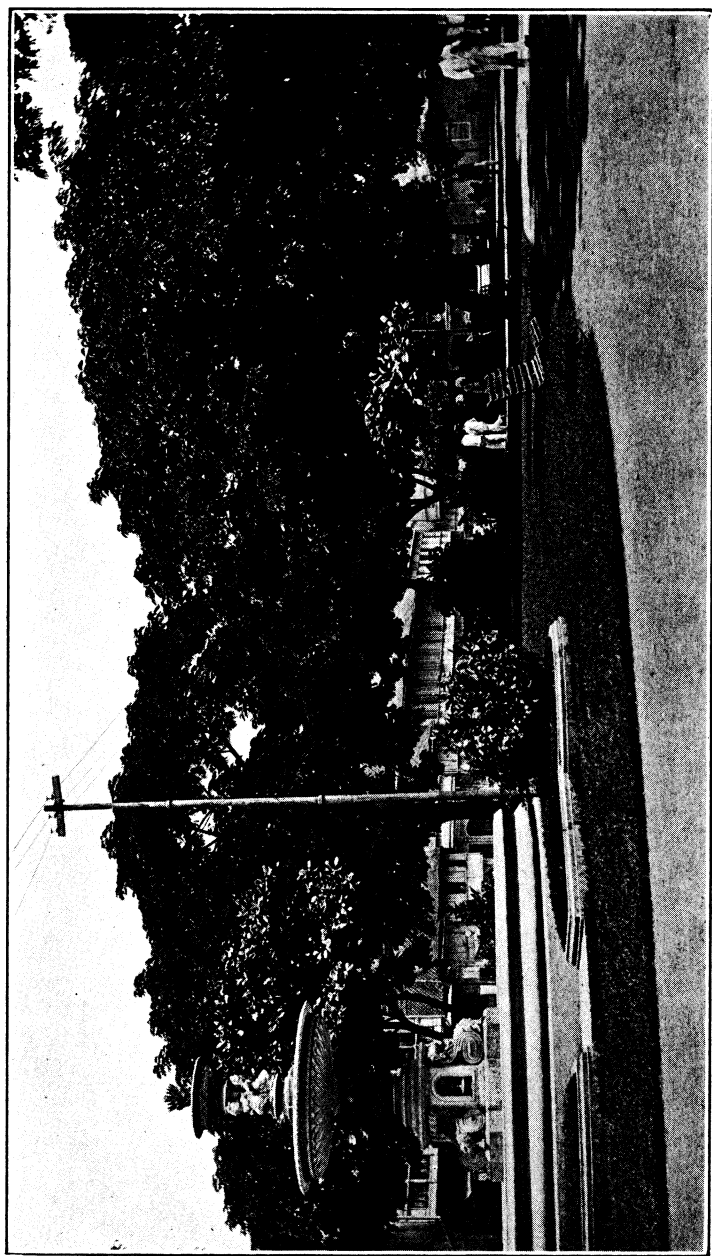
Great quantities of American lumber, especially pine and redwood are being imported, taking the place of the native lumber. They are very useful in cheap constructions and are used mainly in the upper stories, away from the damp and insect pests. However, it is probable that the wholesale introduction of material so inflammable in comparison with Philippine lumber will affect insurance rates.

The Board has petitioned the Civil Government for permission to open suitable gates into the old Walled City, as the narrowness of the present approaches causes congestion of traffic. Plans have already been submitted for these openings, to be finished in a manner that will conform as far as possible to the old style of stone work. The completion of the harbor works will probably cause the razing of certain portions of the wall now facing on the Malecon Drive and will undoubtedly necessitate more gates at this side of the city.

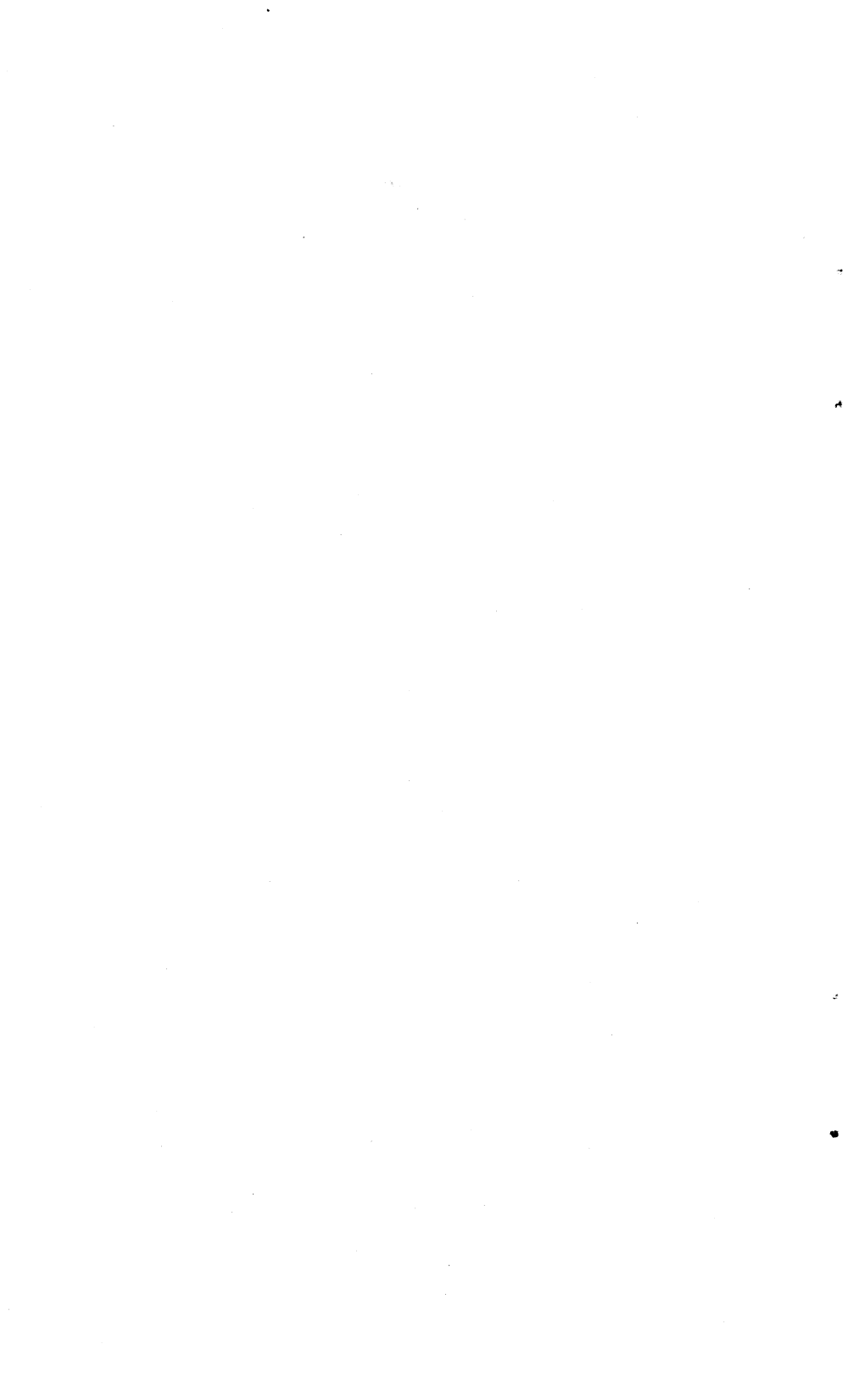
No city was ever more in need of play grounds or recreation fields where the general public may seek amusement and exercise. The natives of the Islands take readily to games and with little encouragement would develop keen rivalry in many of the sports at the present time confined to the American and foreign population. Owing to the lack of ordinary healthful exercises and diversion, the great army of clerks and officials and the rapidly increasing American and foreign population find but little to do after office hours beyond going to clubs or driving, and both are expensive amusements.

Plans are being prepared for converting the large field in front of the Luneta known as Camp Wallace into a recreation ground open to the public, where such sports as baseball, football, cricket, polo, and lawn tennis may be enjoyed. A part of the field will be devoted to a children's play ground, modeled as nearly as possibly after similar places in the United States. There is in preparation a plan for a city park, laid out with broad drives and walks and also an aviary and zoological reserve, and all other elements of a modern park. With the introduction of an electric railroad such places would be accessible to everyone.

Under the care of Mr. J. C. Mehan, assistant superintendent of streets, in charge of parks and street cleaning, the Botanical Gardens on the Paseo de Bagumbayan have been improved and extended until they approach their former state under Spanish management. Originally this park had many beautiful trees and plants and a splendid collection of orchids, but nearly all of these with the exception of the larger trees were destroyed during the siege of the city and the insurrection. In this park are located the residence of the City Engineer and the assistant superintendent of streets. During the last few months the deer park has been completed, neatly fenced with wire and it contains a number of deer of different kinds from the various islands of the Archipelago. There is also a monkey cage and from time to time the animals and buildings are



PLAZA BINONDO, IMPROVED.



being added to. This is a very popular resort with all classes especially the Filipinos, and it is expected that it will be rapidly enlarged.

During the year work was done on the following important constructions:

Divisoria market (completed) ; cost, \$155,469.50.

Quinta market (completed) ; cost, \$67,821.29.

Herran market (repaired) ; cost, \$2,170.12.

Anda market, material delivered May 13.

Arranque market, completely repaired and refitted.

City pound, completed.

Santa Cruz bridge (completed March 1) ; cost, \$184,769.10.

A bridge across the Binondo canal has been designed to relieve traffic at a point where it is most congested along the river front. It will furnish a means of communication between the Escolta and the business houses near it and the Custom-House and office of the Captain of the Port. At the present time two small so-called ferries are in operation. These are scows about 10 feet long, poled by natives, and a nominal fee of one cent is charged for a fare. The most direct communication is by means of a long detour to Calle San Fernando, and this consumes ten minutes in order to drive from Plaza Cervantes to the Custom-House, whereas with the new bridge it will be a matter of not more than three minutes.

The Department employs about 1,714 laborers, divided mainly into officers, mechanics and laborers. Laborers are paid one dollar, eighty, and sixty cents per day, while a few subordinate assistants receive fifty and forty cents a day. Wages are paid monthly. Ordinary labor is plentiful, while skilled labor is scarce. On the whole Filipino labor has been successful, but its value has been considerably hampered by the numerous fiestas and the after effects, such as laziness and extended absences. No Chinese are employed. The day consists of eight hours' work.

At the end of May, Captain McGregor, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was temporarily detailed on duty in this Department and relieved of his military service. He has carried on the work since that date and laboring under the disadvantage of being only a temporary appointee he has nevertheless brought about many reforms and improvements. He found the Department in a somewhat disorganized state and has placed it on a fairly sound basis. By a system of concentration of the work he has curtailed many of the duties formerly falling to assistants in the Department and relieved some of the officers of the responsibilities which were previously widely distributed. In this particular the experience has not shown great success, but with a longer time it might prove advantageous. The city should have its own permanent City Engineer and the Board has been endeavoring to obtain such an official through the agency of the Civil Service Board. The supply of military engineers in the Islands is small considering the great work that lies before them and the Commanding

General is anxious that all of his engineers should employ their time on matter properly pertaining to the Engineer Corps. The city expresses its hearty thanks for this kindness in detailing an engineer officer for city work under such circumstances.

Attached is an abstract of public improvements for the year ending June 30, 1902, also a statement of the expenditures of the department, and a set of photographs illustrating the various works of the department and some of the buildings.

Abstract of public improvements for year ending June 30, 1902.

Completed:

Divisoria Market.
Quinta Market.
Santa Cruz Bridge.
Herran Street Market (extensive repairs).

Under construction:

Anda Street Market.
City pound and police station.
City shops.
Arranque Street Market (extensive repairs).

Under contract, work not begun or material not delivered:

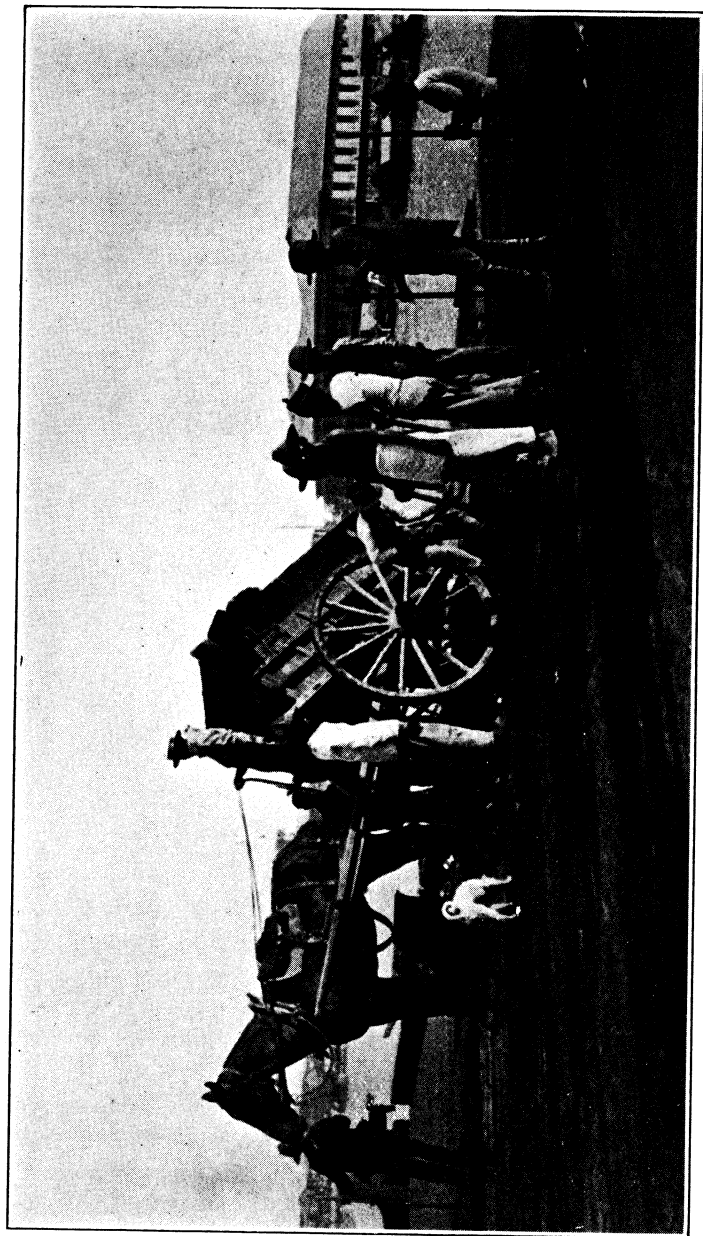
Police station, Paco.
Repairs to Bridge of Spain (repaving).
Garbage crematory.
Automatic weighing machine for matadero.
Ten street-sprinkling wagons.

Plans completed for:

Central fire station.
Addition to city stables.
Schoolhouse, Tondo.
Schoolhouse, Gagalangin.
Boulevard, Calle Iris-Azcarraga.
Municipal tenements.
City morgue.

Expenditures, Department of Engineering and Public Works, from August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

	U. S. currency.
Salaries and wages.....	\$224,755.20
Stationery and office supplies.....	3,568.61
Tools and miscellaneous supplies.....	13,460.08
Coal for crematories and launches.....	7,412.42
Forage	19,541.47
Rentals of buildings and lands.....	31,204.05
Transportation.....	2,688.04
Telephone service	907.82
Electric lighting	35,915.49
Miscellaneous expenses.....	2,090.40
Maintenance of water system.....	31,278.77
Purchase and transportation of road material.....	70,912.34
Repairs, harness, wagons, and launches.....	3,715.34



DUMPING GARBAGE INTO SCOWS ON THE PASIG RIVER.

Expenditures, Department of Engineering and Public Works, etc.—Continued.

	U. S. currency.
Hire of bull carts.....	\$34,344.87
Cleaning cesspools and dry-earth closets.....	5,821.56
Care of public buildings.....	5,430.70
Repairs of drains and sewers.....	8,076.40
Repairs to bridges.....	6,949.45
Repairs and additions to city stables.....	1,074.77
Maintenance of public grounds.....	674.04
Clearing ground for new improvement.....	1,801.81
Map of Manila.....	1,610.43
Arroceros shops	4,289.51
Santa Cruz fire station.....	3,375.34
Anda Street Market.....	10,798.40
Divisoria Market	12,825.87
Quinta Market	12,382.68
Santalon Road	415.58
Luneta sea wall.....	1,487.05
Purchases of horses, wagons, etc.....	45,553.21
Luneta settees	1,500.00
Purchase of scows.....	4,598.93
Herran Street Market.....	1,106.76
City pound	4,000.00
Arranque Market repairs.....	3,000.00
Paco police station.....	2,450.00
Burial of pauper dead.....	26.43
Per diem allowance City Engineer.....	170.00
Total	697,145.76

DETAILED WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

[Under the charge of Mr. C. W. Mead, City Engineer, from August 7, 1901, to March, 1902; of R. C. Wheeler, First Assistant, from March to May 26, 1902, and of Captain McGregor, Corps of Engineers, since that date.]

The work of this Department of the city government is subdivided as follows:

- Water Supply and Sewers.
- Street Cleaning and Care of Parks.
- Street Construction and Repair.
- Buildings and Illumination.

Under the Provost-Marshal-General the above branches were separate departments, each having its own records. The City Charter consolidates these branches under the Department of Engineering and Public Works, under the City Engineer.

These offices maintained separate records and kept separate accounts up to June 1, 1902, at which time they were consolidated into one administrative office. Mr. Claude Lindsey, formerly chief clerk in the office of Streets, Parks, Bridges, Docks, and Wharves, was appointed chief clerk in the Department of Engineering and Public Works, and Mr. George P. Nieman, formerly clerk in charge of property in the office of Streets,

Parks, Bridges, Docks, and Wharves, was appointed property clerk in this Department.

The above arrangement already shows advantages over the old method, in the expediting of work by better access to records, and by relieving the assistant engineers and superintendents of the office administration. The various repair shops and store rooms of the different branches of the Department, which were scattered over the city in different localities, are gradually being discontinued and this work concentrated at the site of the new consolidated shops on Arroceros street.

When this is accomplished all repairs will be made under efficient supervision, waste of material reduced to a minimum, and a material reduction made in the number of requisitions that have been going from this Department into the office of the Insular Purchasing Agent.

It may be stated here that, owing to certain inherent difficulties, the disadvantages to this Department of a separate purchasing department have far outweighed the advantages. While the 10 per cent does not, all things considered, cover the cost to the purchasing department of delivery of supplies to the city, the uniform distribution of this cost is unjust in some works, for example, while it is a saving to the water supply in hauling coal, it is an extra burden on the work of every other branch of this Department. In addition to the above, much delay and expense is often caused in repair work, by being obliged to suspend work for several days or longer, until articles can be purchased through the proper department.

It is recommended that the city be granted authority to purchase direct, under the charter restrictions as to contracts, such supplies as can be purchased in the city, or at least to an amount per month to cover emergencies.

STREET BUILDING AND REPAIR.

[Mr. J. L. Mudge, Superintendent in charge until April 20, 1902; Mr. J. C. Mehan, Assistant Superintendent in charge since that date.]

For the purposes of administration in street work, the city is divided into six districts, as follows:

1. Intramuros.
2. San Nicolas.
3. Tondo.
4. Santa Cruz and Quiapo.
5. San Miguel and Sampaloc.
6. Ermita, Malate, and Paco.

It is estimated that the city has some 88 miles of streets. With the exception of a few of the business streets, which are paved with granite blocks, and streets in the outlying districts which are unimproved, they are all constructed of macadam.

The city quarry at Binangonan has not furnished sufficient stone for the work, and the supply has been supplemented by a contract for hand-

broken stone. This stone is not of uniform quality, being taken from where the native laborer can get it easiest, usually along the shore of the Laguna, and the results of the work are correspondingly unsatisfactory.

A new quarry site has been selected on the Island of Talim; a large crusher, with a capacity of 40 cubic meters per hour, has been ordered, and it is expected the plant will be in working order by October 1, or before. This will give the city a better and more uniform class of material and also furnish a good quality of screenings to replace the present poor quality of river gravel used for surfacing.

In addition to current repairs, the following construction and reconstruction has been accomplished, with the limited funds and transportation facilities available:

Calle Cervantes (rebuilt) from Calle Bilibid to La Loma cemetery, 4 kilometers.

Santa Mesa Road (rebuilt) from San Juan bridge toward the city, 1.2 kilometers.

New street from Paco to Pandacan, .9 kilometers.

Calle Vidal (reconstructed) including approaches to Santa Cruz bridge, 1.73 kilometers.

Total area repaired and reconstructed, 369,332 square meters.

The rebuilding of the road along the southern boundary of the city, between Manila and Pasay, has recently been undertaken.

The old open drains and curbs of soft Guadalupe stone are being replaced as fast as time and funds will permit, with cement drain pipes and gutters and cement curbs. Most of the old gutters have, through settling or other causes, lost all of the slope they originally had. Many of them were laid without reference to slope, especially in the lower portions of the city, and the water, contaminated by discharge from the house drains, stands continuously in these drains in many streets during the year, being especially offensive and dangerous during the dry season.

A direct relation is easily traceable between the existence of these open side drains and the frequency of cholera cases in many districts.

During the year the following quantities of gutters, pipes, and curbs were laid:

	Meters.
Pipes, 20 to 30 centimeters.....	1,743
Gutters, 30 to 40 centimeters.....	935
Curbing	750

In many cases it is found that closed street drains have been made the outlet for house sewers, and in some cases this has been attempted recently, without authority. This is no longer permitted, and whenever the condition is found, other disposal of the sewage is provided as soon as practicable.

The small bridges over the esteros, forty-five in number, have been kept in repair by the street force.

Road material used: broken stone, 31,257.58 cubic meters; gravel, 9,774.24 cubic meters; old material, 2,239.18 cubic meters.

Area repaired and rebuilt, 359,331.85 square meters.

Average daily transportation: wagons, 14; carts, 12. Average daily labor: supervisory, 31; ordinary, 510.

STREET CLEANING AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

[Mr. J. C. Mehan, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.]

This work, notwithstanding many difficulties, is steadily improving. Owing partly to lack of transportation, and partly to the fact that this branch of the city work has not been given its proper place in the organization of the Department, the refuse from street cleaning and that obtained by collections of house garbage have never been separated.

For such as is taken to sea, this makes no material difference, but with the existing system of disposal, only about 21 per cent is taken to sea, 19 per cent being cremated, and about 60 per cent garbage and street sweepings, dumped in low places in the suburbs.

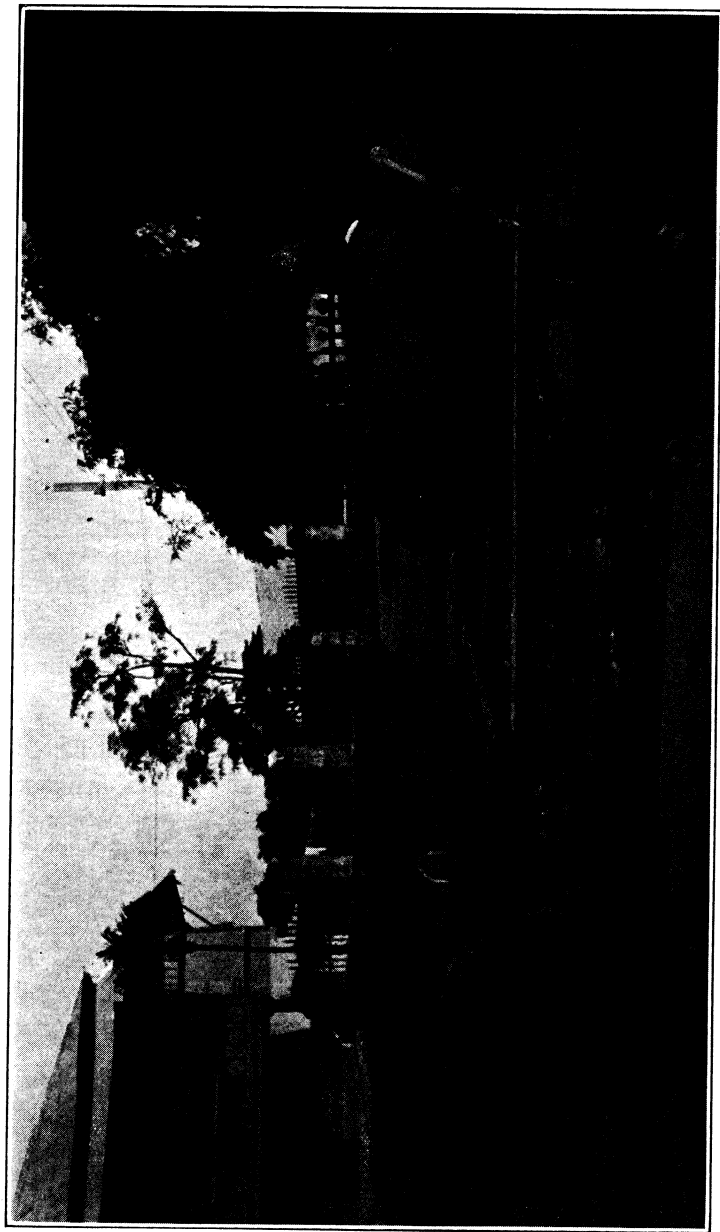
The city possesses at present two crematories, crude affairs and expensive to operate. They handle about 45 tons of refuse, their capacity being materially lessened by the presence of street sweepings, which clog the grates and cut down the consumption generally.

Contract will be let (July 10, 1902) for a crematory to be furnished from the United States with a capacity of 3,000 tons per month, which will, it is thought, be ready in one year's time. Present indications are that with a proper separation of refuse there would be some 2,000 tons per month that should be cremated.

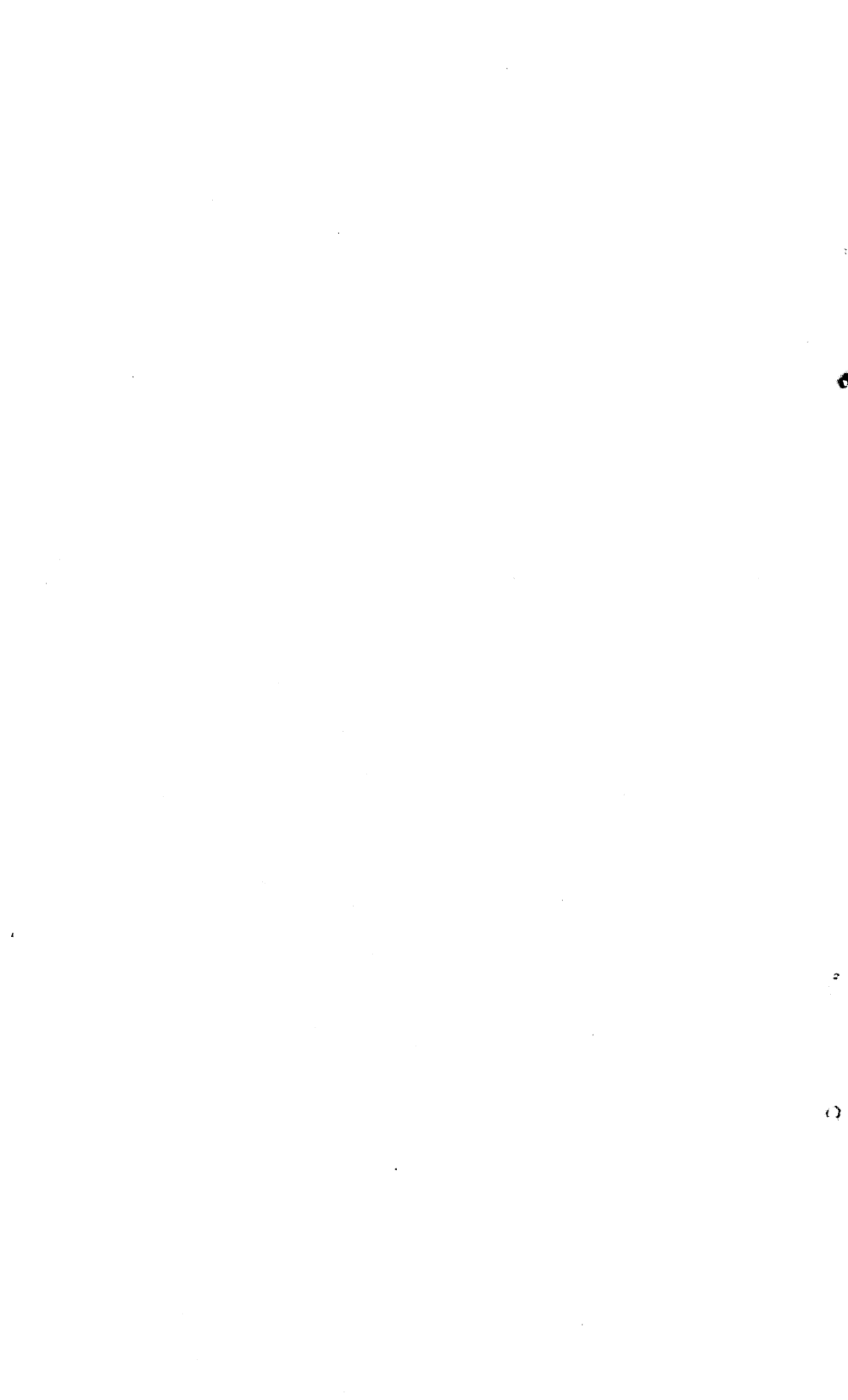
As before stated, about 21 per cent of the refuse now collected is sent to sea. The present plan consists of a dumping board at the Maestranza wharf and two scows. They are towed to sea by the Department launch, which also tows stone from the quarry on the Laguna. The scows are about twelve years old, and should be supplemented by additional scows before they fail entirely. Three additional scows and a separate launch are needed for the work.

The dumps in the suburbs have been complained of in some instances by the Board of Health. They are considered especially dangerous during the present cholera epidemic. Every effort within the means at hand is made to keep them covered with earth or sand as far as possible but they are objectionable.

All principal streets in the city have been cleaned twice and some three and four times daily. On many of the streets the work is greatly increased, especially in the suburbs, by the fact that the citizens do not comply with the ordinance relative to placing house garbage and refuse in cans. Often it is thrown directly on the streets, day or night as is most convenient.



THE OLD METHOD OF COLLECTING GARBAGE, IN USE AT THE TIME OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION.



The disposition of the material by districts is as follows:

District.	Name.	Location of dump.	Disposal.
1.....	Intramuros.....	Maestranza Wharf.....	Towed to sea.
2.....	San Nicolas and Tondo.....	Calle Sands.....	Filling.
3.....	Santa Cruz and Quiapo.....	Calle Timbugan.....	Do.
4.....	San Miguel and Sampaloc.....	Calle San Rafael.....	Do.
5.....	Ermita, Malate, and Paco.....	Calle Real, Malate.....	Do.

The district subdivision has been recently continued farther down, making subdistricts under foremen. The use of hand carts in the subdistricts for collection will also increase the efficiency. Much more could be done than at present, with the present organization if sufficient transportation were available. With its 88 miles of streets to clean and maintain the Department of Engineering and Public Works has but 113 head of stock in its stables.

The city has advanced in cleanliness beyond the point where bull carts can be used advantageously except in the suburbs.

The following table shows the quantity of different classes of work performed:

Average daily labor:

Ordinary	days.....	447
Supervisor	do.....	33
Total area cleaned.....	square meters.....	885,933,682
		<hr/>
Cost cleaning.....	per square meter.....	\$0.066
Cost carting	do.....	.095
		<hr/>
Total161
		<hr/>

Refuse handled.....loads..... 134,548

Disposed of as follows:

Cremated.....	do.....	28,056
Taken to sea.....	do.....	25,395
Dumped in suburbs.....	do.....	81,097

Total		134,548
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Animals, etc., cremated:

American horses and mules.....	1,271
Native	2,018
Carabaos	495
Cows.....	455
Dogs.....	199
Fowls.....	2,522
Pigs	51
Cats	80
Rats.....	30,192

Total	37,283
-------------	--------

Total area of streets sprinkled.....	square meters....	348,522,148
Cost of sprinkling 1,000 square meters.....		\$0.062
Average daily transportation:		
Department wagons		12
Department carts		20
Bull carts		84

PARKS.

The present park area of the city, improved and unimproved, is:

	Square meters.
Ermita park (unimproved).....	536
Plaza de Garcia (unimproved).....	516
San Sebastian (unimproved).....	495
Plaza Santo Tomas (unimproved).....	1,105
Plaza Malate (unimproved).....	767
Plaza McKinley (improved).....	4,222
Luneta (improved)	21,920
Plaza de Calderon (improved since August 7).....	4,199
Plaza San Gabriel (improved since August 7).....	407
Plaza de San Juan de Letran (improved since August 7).....	237
Plaza Sampluacan (improved since August 7).....	675
Botanical Gardens (partly improved).....	47,000
Total	82,079

The total amount available for the year for care and improvement has been \$12,420.

All of the park area has been kept clean and in good condition; in the improved parks careful attention has been given to resodding worn places, to more thorough sprinkling of driveways, and cutting dead branches from trees, besides many smaller details.

Watering all parks during the dry season was done at night, and much attention was given to the watering of trees along many of the drives. The beneficial effect was readily seen in the appearance of the foliage during the latter part of the dry season.

The Luneta especially has required constant attention to sustain the wear incident to its daily use by thousands of people. The foot paths are not entirely satisfactory, owing to the class of material used in their manufacture. An effort will be made to correct this and also some trees will be placed in this park as soon as the wet season will admit of safely moving trees of sufficient size.

As soon as funds will admit, the ground in the unimproved portion of the Botanical Garden should be raised. The ground is too low to admit of draining, and the raised walks cause water to stand in many places throughout the rainy season. This park can be made one of the most attractive spots in the city.

The following summary shows the total labor performed during the year on care and improvement of parks:

Ordinary labor.....	days.....	36,162
Superintendents	do.....	3,312
Total area cleaned.....	square meters.....	36,185,920
Total area mowed.....	do.....	980,292
Total area graded and sodded	do.....	11,530
Total area walks repaired.....	do.....	24,000
Drains laid	meters.....	380
Average daily transportation:		
Mule carts		4
Bull carts		10

In addition to the regular city park work, the grounds of the Malacañan Palace have been improved by the regular park force. The lawns were graded and sodded, the walks raised and rebuilt, storm drains laid, etc. Much remains to be done at the eastern end, where filling is needed. The total cost of this work, which is included in the total expenditure for park work above was:

Material	\$1,910.00
Labor	1,849.00
Transportation	439.44
<hr/>	
Total	4,198.44

CEMETERIES.

This Department has had charge of the care and maintenance of the Paco and La Loma cemeteries since April 1, 1902. The first-named cemetery has a system of vaults or niches in which the bodies are walled up and where, under the Spanish Government, they remained for a period of five years, and as much longer as the rent was paid. When the rent ceased the remains were taken out and thrown on a pile in the rear of the cemetery. The practice of emptying the niches is still continued, but only when it is necessary to provide additional burial space, and instructions have been given to have the exhumed remains cremated. The unsightly pile of bones has been removed.

At La Loma there are no vaults, bodies being buried in the ground.

The number of burials for the three months ending April 1 is as follows:

Paco	128
La Loma	1,144
<hr/>	
Total	1,272

The above cemeteries are badly in need of repair. Steps have been taken to renovate them and make what repairs are necessary.

CARE OF PUBLIC AND RENTED BUILDINGS, AND ILLUMINATION.

[Mr. L. A. Dorrington, superintendent in charge.]

There are at present rented by the city the following buildings for public purposes:

For school purposes.....	23
For police	10
For morgue	1
For superintendents of cemeteries.....	2

Two pieces of land are rented for market purposes, and one for a crematory.

During the year leases have been made for the following buildings:

For school purposes.....	4
For police stations.....	2
For storehouse	1

During the year the following rented buildings have been vacated and the leases canceled:

For school purposes	10
For police stations.....	15
For morgue	1
For storehouse	1

All public and rented buildings used by the city have been daily cleaned and cared for. Their general sanitary condition has been very good. The following minor repairs have been made:

City Hall.—One case for shelves, five tables, eight benches, two large partitions, five large book shelves, two cases of five drawers each, a pay counter, one bulletin board, one measuring stand, and an easel for large map of city, manufactured. Two large book cases altered and repaired.

Matadero.—Superintendent's quarters were overhauled and repaired, recovered with cloth inside and painted inside and outside. Crematory was temporarily repaired.

Quiapo girls' school.—Cut two openings in corner of building and built awnings over them. Cut hole in ceiling of one room to ventilate building. Cemented floor and outside of water closet and repaired two faucets.

Quiapo boys' school.—Cemented floor of water closet.

Quinta market.—Constructed roof to quarters of superintendent.

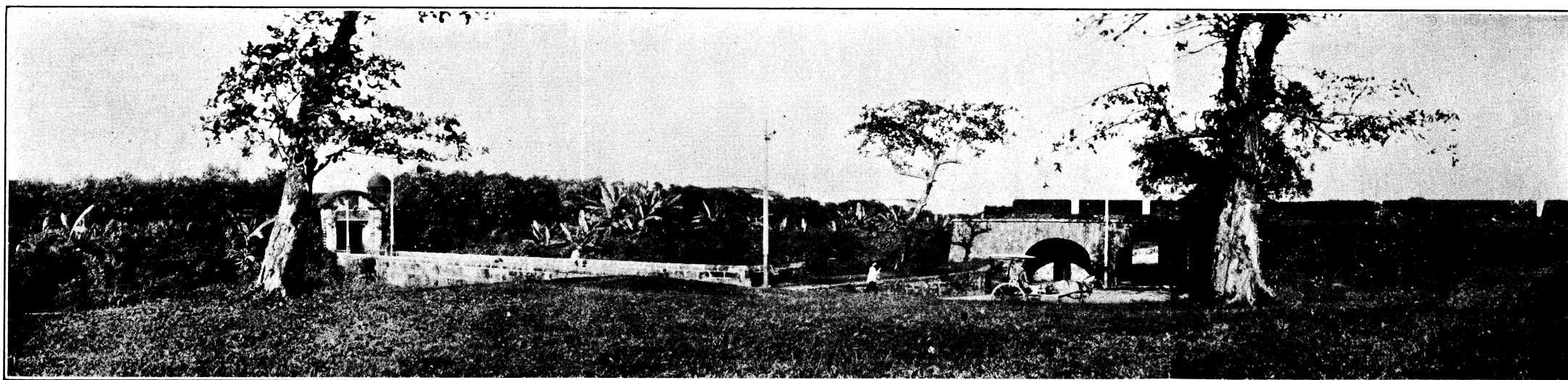
Malate native police station.—Repaired walls and cornice over door in main entrance. Tore out old board floor in one room and tile floor in water closet, repairing same with new boards.

Postigo prison.—Built four cells and made miscellaneous repairs to six doors and to sewers. Secured with wood and fenced in fifteen windows with barbed wire.

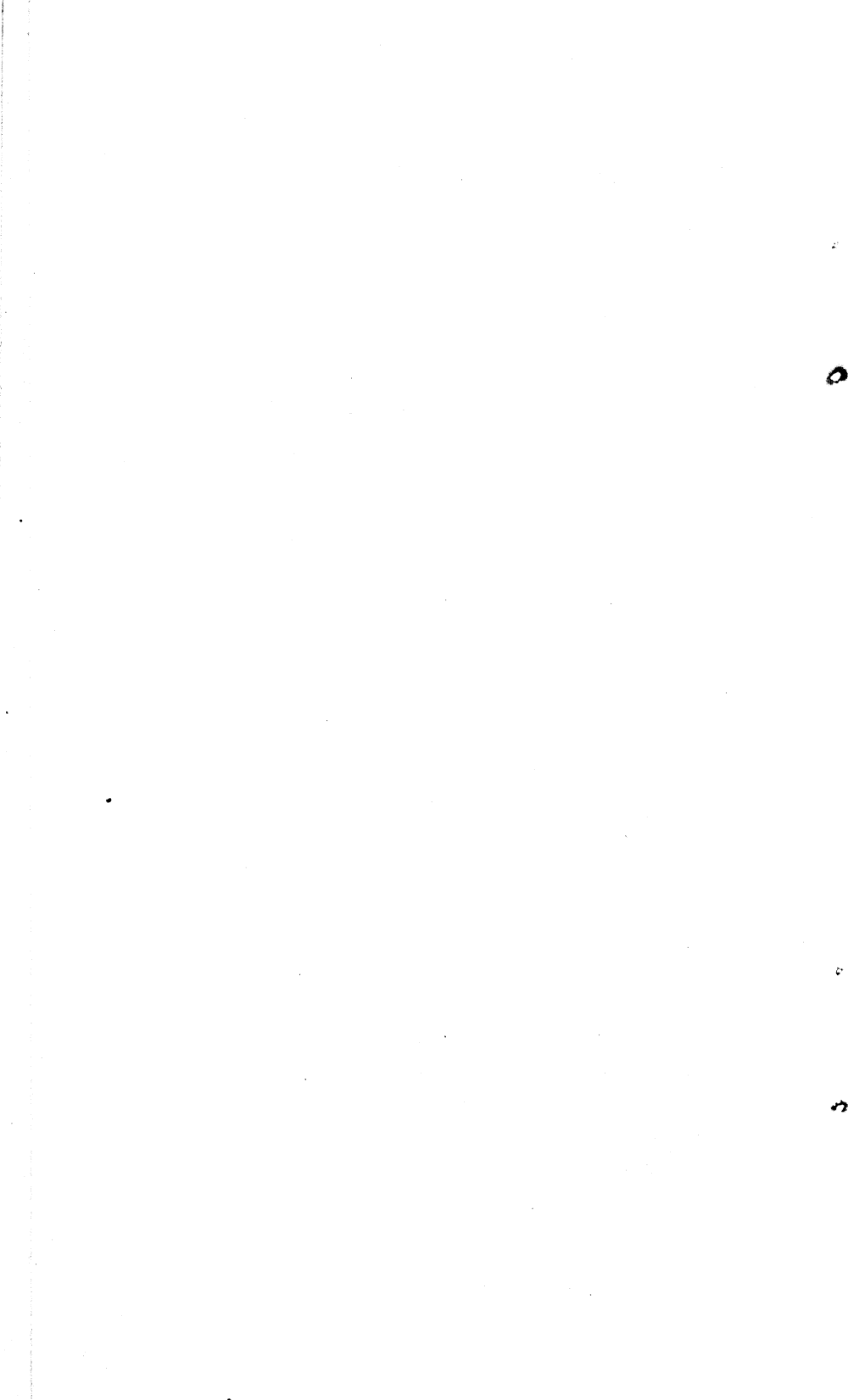
Santa Cruz fire station.—Altered three windows in the quarters of the Chief, from swinging to sliding ones.



INTERIOR OF PACO CEMETERY.



REAL GATE, SHOWING SUNKEN GATE, SOUTHERN ENTRANCE.



Asuncion police station.—Wainscoated and covered with cloth all rooms and installed two faucets in bath room on second floor. Overhauled and repaired iron roof. Tore up and relaid stone floor in court yard. On first floor repaired floor of water closet and tore up entire unserviceable floor of tiling and wood, replacing same with rough board floor. The entire building, interior and exterior, was painted and the building is now used as a school for Chinese children.

Calle Victoria normal school.—Partitioned entrance to closet and put in a double door, changed positions of two wash basins and two urinals. Made separate entrance to closet by cutting floor in hallway. Replaced with new, old and unserviceable hinges and lock on door in main entrance.

San Fernando police station.—Tore down old board shed and rebuilt same, putting on iron roof. Concreted and cemented floor 40 by 6 feet in rear of building. Repaired in places, with cement, the wall around the building, built and placed in service one telephone booth. Took iron roof off dining room; repaired and placed same and enlarged room 4 feet, took out wood floor in two cells and cemented same, also side entrance to building. Patched masonry in two rooms and wainscoated and covered with cloth all rooms on second floor.

Anloague building (police station and Internal Revenue Office).—Overhauled and repaired roof of entire building. Built stairway up from kitchen to police quarters. Removed partitions from police quarters to Internal Revenue Office. Built sink in kitchen upstairs, lining same with tin and connected it with sewer, also connected kitchen downstairs with 50 feet of water pipe, installing one faucet, installed three flush closets, one large and two small urinals, boarded up three arches to partition off dining room. Tore out wood floor in water closet and cemented same; built three cells with board floors, and boarded floor of passage leading to them. Tore out old kitchen and fitted same for use as a bath room. Secured six windows of former cells. Placed in police office a railing, a platform for sergeant's desk, two swing screen doors and made door of a window. Replaced with new, all old and unserviceable locks in doors of Internal Revenue Office. Repaired floor in portion of building occupied by license department.

Sampaloc mounted police station.—Built mangers for ten horses.

Ermita police station.—Built store room under stairway and improved two cells by placing ceiling in them.

Parian police station.—Entire building was overhauled and repaired, two additional water closets were placed in service and building painted throughout. Five cells were built and a flagstaff erected. In court room built and installed the following: Judge's bench and platform for same; four benches 12 feet long, with backs and footboards; a railing 20 by 8 feet, inclosing a prisoners' dock.

Santa Cruz police station.—Built platform judge's bench, railed off court room and partitioned off passage from court room leading downstairs.

Sampaloc native police station.—Built temporary shed for four horses and patrol wagon.

Sampaloc Metropolitan police station.—Closed in sides of shed for use as dining room and kitchen. Built temporary stall for one horse; iron roof from quarters to cells and kitchen and two doors to cells.

Calle Moriones police station.—Built a water closet, and temporary shed for ponies. Placed board floor in one cell.

Paco police station.—Installed water pipes, two faucets and two shower bath heads. Built one cell with iron doors and windows and cement floor.

San José boys' school.—Partitioned with boards one large room.

The Quinta and Divisoria markets were opened in October and November, 1901, respectively, and have been conducted since that time. Of the twenty-six claims for rental of land used for the old Divisoria market twenty-three have been satisfactorily adjusted. The remaining five are awaiting the arrival of the claimants.

All buildings and incumbrances on the land rented for the Aranque market extension, that were undesirable, have been removed.

The streets and public buildings of the city are lighted with electricity by a franchise of a private plant under date of October 8, 1892.

The following are the rates paid annually:

	Local currency.
2,000 candlepower (arc)	\$18.00
1,500 candlepower (arc)	15.00
20 candlepower (incandescent)	2.50

During the year 3 arc lamps on the old Divisoria Market site were discontinued, and 40 arc lamps and 246 incandescent lamps were established, as follows: Quinta Market, 9 arcs and 1 incandescent; Divisoria Market, 100 incandescents; Internal Revenue building, 63 incandescents; Santa Cruz Bridge, 4 arcs; Parian police station, 15 incandescents; Paco fire station, 16 incandescents; Asuncion police station, 9 incandescents; city stables, 11 incandescents; native substation Anloague, 5 incandescents; Audiencia building, 12 incandescents; Sampaloc police station, 14 incandescents; Calle Nueva, Ermita and Malate district, 9 arcs; Calle P. Faura, Paco and Ermita, 3 arcs; Calle San Luis, Ermita, 1 arc; Calle Arroceros, Ermita, 3 arcs; Calle Concepcion, Paco, 1 arc. The following former installations were remodeled to conform to the board of fire underwriters' regulation: 12 incandescents at Audiencia building; entire installation at Parian police station, Quinta Market, Quiapo girls' school. The positions of 3 twenty-four-hour-circuit incandescents, at the Parian police station, were changed.

The city has now in operation the following lights on streets and public buildings:

Arc lights, 2,000 candlepower	209
Arc lights, 1,500 candlepower.....	9
Incandescent lights, 20 candlepower.....	1,217
Incandescent lights, 16 candlepower.....	345
Incandescent lights, 10 candlepower.....	6
Fan connections	5

Four telephones have been discontinued and four established. The positions of six telephones were changed for the convenience of the users.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

[Mr. D. S. Williams, assistant engineer, in charge.]

Divisoria Market, the construction of which was begun January 20, 1901, was completed at a total cost of \$155,469.50 and opened for use November 11, 1901.

Quinta Market, which was begun July 1, was completed and opened October 21, 1901. The total cost was \$67,821.29.

Herran Street Market, which has received extensive repairs, was opened August 15 (about). The cost of repairs was \$2,170.12.

Anda Street Market.—Plans were prepared and contract made for iron work on this market, and the material delivered May 13. The site was cleared and excavations completed for foundation footings. Contract was made May 26 for the erection, to be completed in 90 days. At the close of the fiscal year but little progress has been made on the work.

Arranque Street Market.—Contract was let May 28 for extensive repairs to this market; the buildings was to be cleaned and painted inside and out, gutters and down spouts renewed, new stalls and tables throughout and iron fence around exterior. At the close of the fiscal year the work was well along toward completion. Plans were made for an extension 24 by 50 meters in rear of this market, and for an arrangement of the entire block, including plans for a morgue building on Calle Soler. The site for the extension has been cleared, but it is being used temporarily for market stalls until the repairs in the main building are completed.

Matadero building.—Plans were made and the material ordered for an overhead conveyer track and automatic scales for this building. The material has not yet arrived.

City pound and police station.—Plans were made and contract let May 23 for the erection of these buildings at Calle Azcarraga and Calle Reina Regente. At the close of the fiscal year the contract was well along toward completion.

City shops, Arroceros street.—The old Arroceros Market site has been cleared and is being put in shape for storerooms and repair shops for the

Department. As fast as buildings become available they are occupied. There are at present at the site the following:

Two buildings 9 by 30 meters, used by the water department; one building 9 by 30 meters, rented by Forestry Bureau; two buildings 9 by 9 meters, used as storehouses; one building 9 by 36 meters, used by street department; one shed 6 by 30 meters, used by building and light department. Under construction, one two-story house for keeper, 8 by 8 meters.

Santa Cruz bridge.—This bridge was begun December, 1900. On August 7, 1901, the present abutments were practically completed and erection of iron work begun. The bridge was completed and opened for traffic March 1, 1902, at a total cost of \$184,769.10.

The Quinta Bridge, over the estero on Calle Echague, was raised 0.60 meters, and approaches and abutments repaired.

Bridge of Spain.—Plans and estimates were made for the extensive repairs to this bridge. New buckle plates, entire, have been contracted for, and are expected during August, and Australian blocks purchased for renewal of the pavement.

San Lázaro Hospital.—Repairs and additions were made to the buildings, nipa buildings erected for cholera detention camps, and buildings erected for vaccine station.

An estimate and plan was made for widening Calle Carvajal, a narrow street $3\frac{1}{2}$ meters wide, in the Binondo district, which was badly infected with plague. The street was widened to 4 meters for a distance of 45 meters, the work being done by contract. It involved the removal of parts of three houses: One, 14 by 1.6; one, 26 by .90; one, 20 by .60.

Reports and estimates were made and submitted as follows:

Filling and dredging in San Sebastian Canal.

Widening gates in Walled City and building approaches.

Cesspools and drainage for Civil Hospital.

Bridge over Binondo Estero.

Fire stations, Paco, Ermita, San Nicolas, and Sampaloc.

Public closets.

Repairs to City Hall (rented building).

Canal south of Boca de Vitas, Tondo.

Puente Colgante, (condition and value).

Condition of fire apparatus.

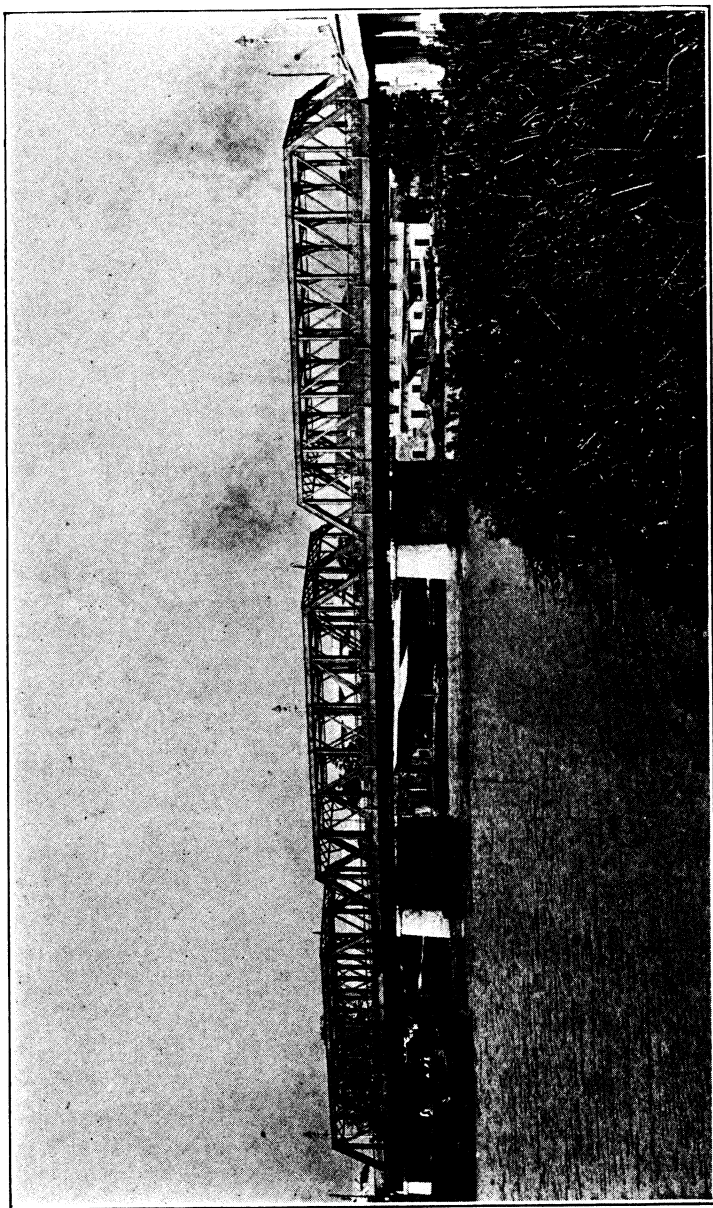
Condition of buildings on Escolta.

Condition of Intendencia building.

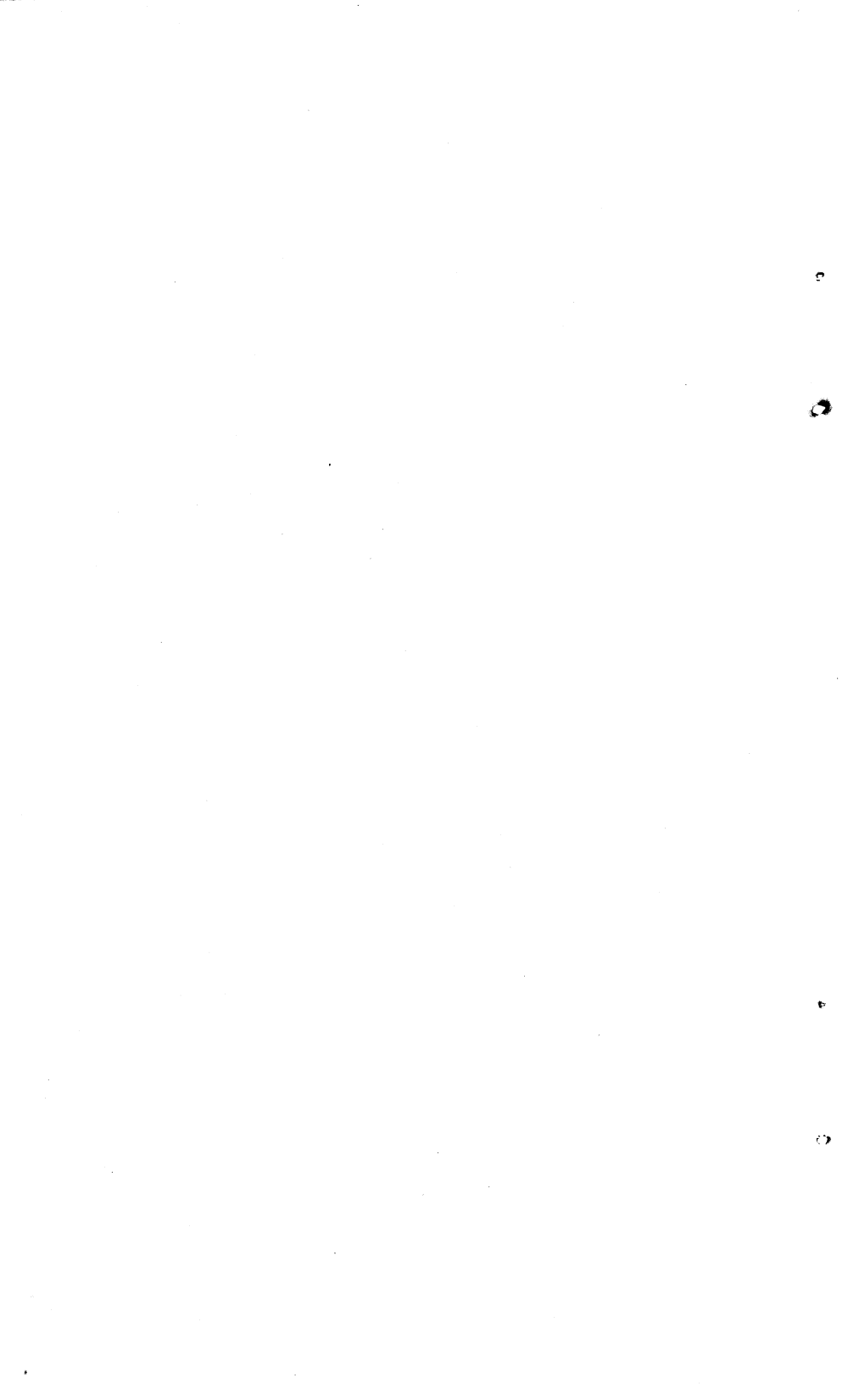
Condition of signal station.

Buildings constructed by H. M. Jones on property leased by the city.

Plans and estimates were made for the following, contracts for which are either let, or bids advertised for:



SANTA CRUZ BRIDGE ACROSS PASIG RIVER. COST, \$184,769.10. OPENED FOR TRAFFIC MARCH 1, 1902.



Central fire station (contract).
Addition to city stables (advertised).
Schoolhouse, Tondo (plans completed).
Boulevard, Calle Iris, Azcarraga (plans completed).
Schoolhouse, Gagalangin (plans).
Paco police station (contract).
Municipal tenements (plans completed).

INSPECTION OF PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

[Mr. J. Alejandrino, assistant engineer, in charge until June 1, 1902; Mr. D. S. Williams since that date.]

This work until recently employed but two inspectors, besides the assistant engineer in charge. They were not sufficient for the work, as is shown by the number of violations of the ordinances that proceed to completion, or nearly so, before detection.

Improvement is being made, however, both in the reduction of the number of old and dangerous buildings and in the condition of those being erected. Recently the force has been increased by two (native) sub-inspectors.

There still remains much work of a corrective nature to be done by this branch of the department.

The dangerous and unsanitary buildings in the city come, generally, under two classes. They are, first, the hovels and huts erected by the poorer laborers on vacant lots or in the interior of blocks in the crowded portions of the city; and second, the houses once good but now fallen into decay and inhabited by the poor, but owned in most cases by parties perfectly able to afford the necessary relief, and who are maintaining them for the few pesos of rent they bring in, in spite of the menace to health and safety, not only of the occupants but others as well.

The above two classes of buildings are the causes of much of the sickness, and must be eradicated before the city can be reasonably free from danger from this source.

For the second class of houses above named, the proper remedy seems to be to enforce the ordinance with regard to the removal of dangerous buildings.

With the first class of houses, before they can be removed, other arrangements must be made to house the people whose houses are destroyed.

MUNICIPAL TENEMENT.

A tenement accommodating forty families has been designed, having interior court with cook houses, wash tub and latrines, which it is proposed to put up at once on ground made vacant by removal of the huts, the families meanwhile being accommodated in tents in the street, which is wide and dry. Tents will be provided with wooden floors.

The tenement will cost approximately \$6,000 United States currency. It is intended to rent for as nearly as possible the amount now paid by the people for ground rent. From a careful calculation of the number of rooms and the condition of the people it appears that this can be readily done, while affording the tenants vastly improved homes.

The following table gives the statistics regarding building permits:

Applications for permits for construction or repair.....	3,050
Permits granted	2,318
Orders given to procure permits for building under construction.....	192
Orders given to remove buildings without permits, and which did not comply with building ordinances.....	204
Projecting gratings and other obstructions removed.....	380
Orders given to repair buildings.....	91
Orders given to place gutters and down spouts.....	96
Buildings condemned	85
Amount collected in fees.....	\$5,693.75
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Permits granted during month of June.....	288
Permits granted during the month of May.....	217
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Total	505

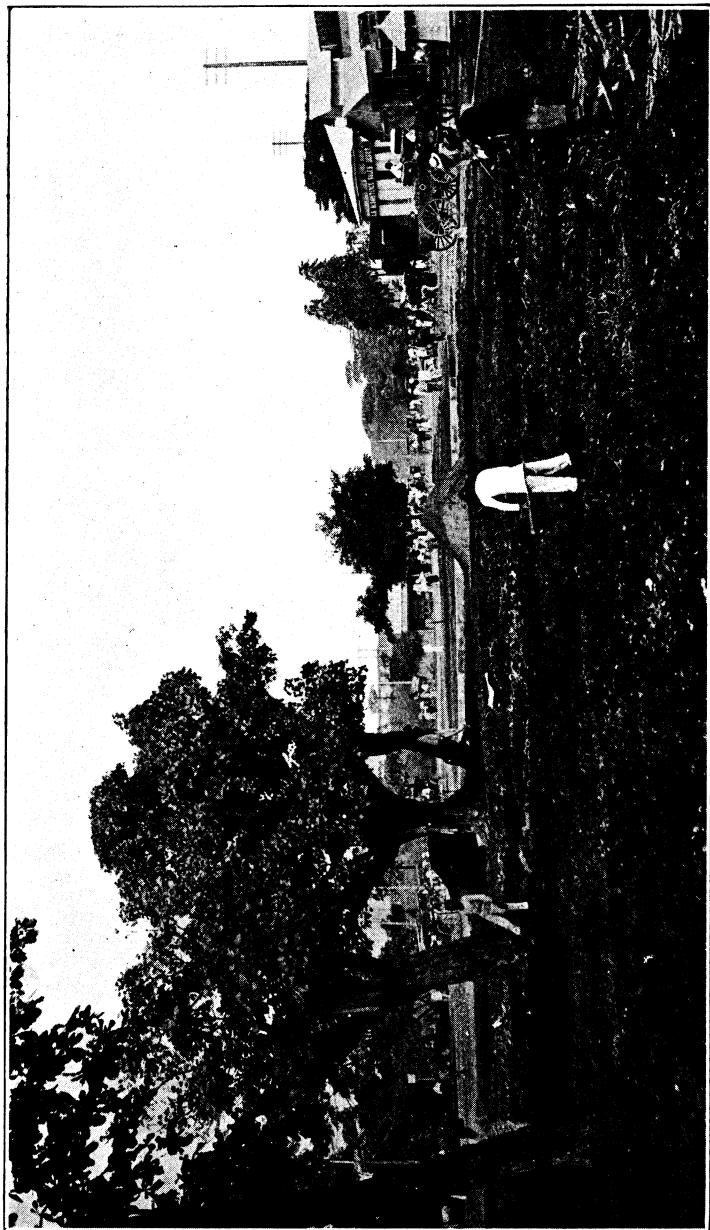
Value of building operations represented by the above permits, May and June, \$546,900, United States currency.

Information concerning the values of buildings and repairs previous to May is not accessible, as up to this time a record of permits and fees only was kept.

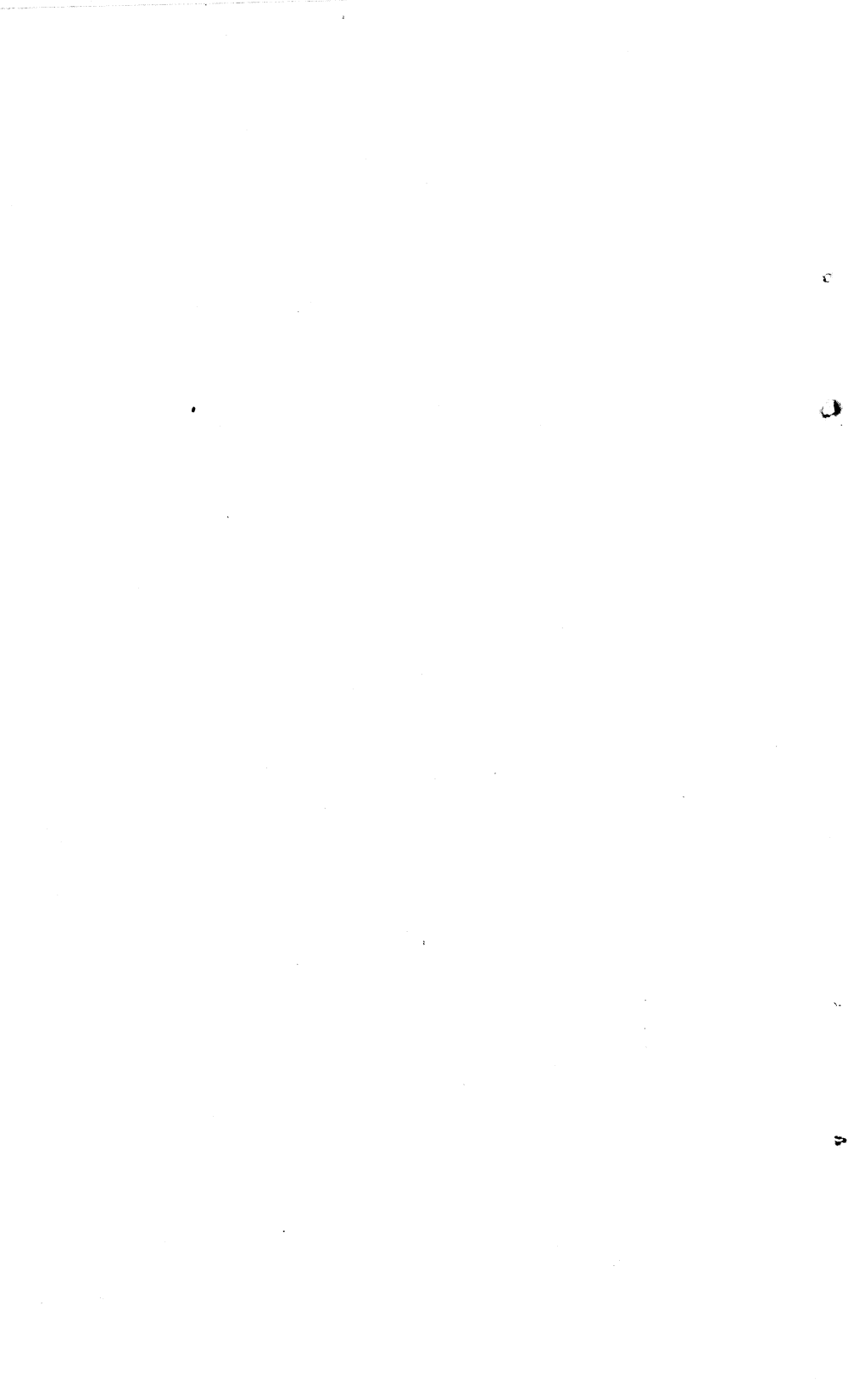
SURVEYS.

During the year this office has had but two field parties, which have been kept busy practically all of the time on special surveys. Recently the number of parties has been increased to five, and considerable progress has been made on the block survey of the city. The districts Intramuros, San Nicolas, Santa Cruz, and Binondo are practically completed, also parts of Quaipo, Tondo, and Ermita.

The need of an accurate city survey is being felt every day, and the work should be pushed rapidly to completion. There are no permanent marks locating street lines, and the only guide at present is the existing property lines, which are very irregular, and can not be supposed to represent the original street lines in many cases. Monuments and points for establishing streets are being located, but an ordinance is needed to regulate building lines on existing streets, as some of the streets are all but closed by the apparent encroachments of the property lines.



IMPROVING PLAZA LAWTON, FORMERLY A WEED PATCH.



WATER SUPPLY.

[Mr. H. R. Casey, superintendent in charge until February 7, 1902; Mr. C. D. Gooch, chief clerk of the Water Collection Department, in charge since that time.]

SANTALON PUMPING STATION.

Various repairs of a minor nature, incident to their use, have been made to the boilers and pumps. Such repairs are made by the regular force.

This plant, the capacity of which was doubled in 1899, was run to its full capacity during March, April, and May of the present year to supply the daily consumption. Since that time the four engines have been run less frequently by reason of the rains.

During October, 1901, heavy rains caused the river to overflow, the water rising so as to completely submerge the pumps. The pumps were stopped for one day. After the subsidence of the water, the pumps were cleaned and started, having suffered no damage.

Considerable trouble was experienced during the low water season with the dam below the intake. This structure which is of a temporary nature, and serves mainly to form a pool about the intake canal, was broken four times during the year, and repaired at a cost of \$3,500, besides the extra work thrown on the regular force. At the beginning of the next dry season, steps should be taken to put in a substantial dam and also to repair the intake.

The houses and grounds at the pumping station were thoroughly cleaned and have been kept in good condition. A temporary frame house was built for the chief engineer at a cost of \$200.

The canal from the pumping station to the reservoir, 4.8 kilometers in length, has been cleaned out and kept in repair, and is in good condition. This canal will probably carry three times the quantity now passing through it except for the inverted siphon, 0.4 kilometers in length where it crosses the Hermitano Valley.

This siphon is of castiron pipe, 66 centimeters in diameter, and is pushed to its full capacity.

SAN JUAN RESERVOIR.

The subterranean reservoirs at San Juan, two in number, will together, hold a two days' supply of water at the present rate of consumption. This is a dangerously small margin in view of the fact that the pumps are working to their full capacity.

In October, 1901, the United States troops which occupied the grounds since February, 1899, were withdrawn, since which time a guard of Metropolitan Police has done duty at the reservoir.

During August, 1901, work was begun elevating the covers to the air vents in the top of the reservoirs. They are being raised 50 centimeters to allow a freer circulation of air. The buildings have been repaired and partly painted. A strainer was placed over the discharge of the canal from the pumping station. When the cholera epidemic broke out in March, 1902, this work was suspended as it was deemed advisable to reduce the employees on the plant to the lowest limit. Work was not resumed during the fiscal year. The reservoirs were last cleaned, one in December, the other in January. This is habitually done twice a year, once at the commencement and once at the end of the rainy season.

DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM.

During the year the main pipe line from the reservoir to Calle Tanduay, this city, at which place it goes underground, was cleaned and painted. The rubbish and undergrowth on the line was cleared away and the line put in good condition. This line has been laid about twenty years.

The only extension to the city mains that has been made during the year was a small line of 13-centimeter pipe, 550 meters in length, laid on Calle Marques de Comillas, at a cost of \$4,400, Mexican currency, one-half of which was paid by the property holders along the street.

Many demands are made for extensions of the mains to parts of the city not supplied, but the distributing system is already overtaxed, and will not admit of material extension until the capacity is increased all along the line.

A number of minor public installations were made during the cholera epidemic, to facilitate the work of the Board of Health.

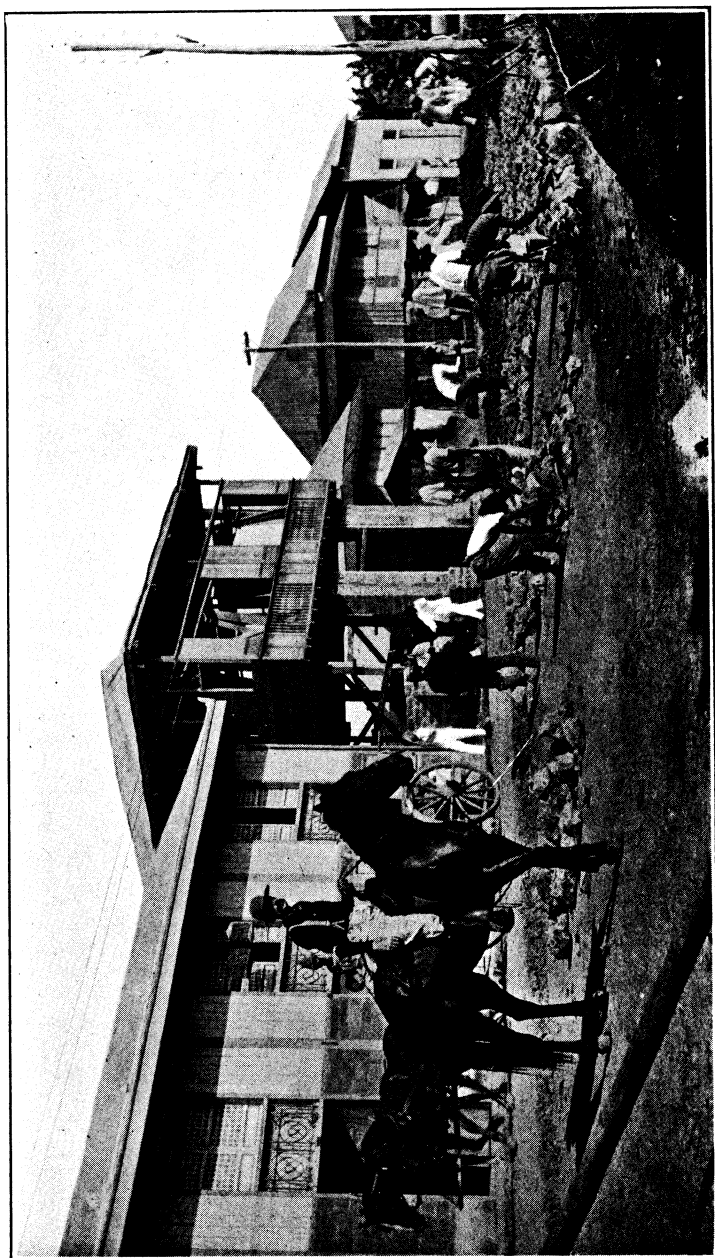
Among these were a 2-inch pipe on Calle Nagtajan, with a public hydrant, an installation to a hospital established by the citizens of Gagalangin, a suburb of the Tondo district; one near the Puerta de Almacén, for the use of the city garbage scows, and a sprinkling installation behind the Intendencia building, where the heavy traffic causes a great deal of dust.

The present water system is unsatisfactory, both to the city and to the consumers. The meters are purchased by the consumers and kept in repair by the city at the owner's expense. The repair work is heavy, both on account of the varied assortment, and the unsatisfactoriness of some of the meters used. During the year over 900 meters were taken out and repaired.

REVENUE.

During the fiscal year 1901 there were on the books of this office 1,625 paying consumers, bringing in a revenue of \$31,513.66, United States currency, against an expenditure of \$54,710.86.

During the fiscal year 1902 the number of paying consumers was in-



FILIPINOS CONSTRUCTING MACADAM ROAD UNDER AMERICAN INSPECTORS.

creased by 427, besides the transfer of the military government installations from the free to the paying list.

The above, with the fact that beginning April 1, 1902, the general water rates were increased, has put the water supply on a paying basis.

The total revenue for the fiscal year 1902, collected and due, is \$62,301.60, against a total expenditure of \$55,895.81.

During the latter part of the year a telephone was installed for the water system. One long distance telephone was placed at the pumping station, one at the office, and an intermediate telephone at the Deposito. The cost of the installation was \$633, United States currency.

The following is a summary of statistics of the various branches of the water service:

Water consumption.

Total amount consumed during the year.....	cubic meters.....	10,593,794
Maximum amount consumed during any month.....	do.....	1,031,866
Minimum amount consumed during any month.....	do.....	790,882
Average amount consumed monthly.....	do.....	882,816
Maximum amount consumed any one day, April 16, 1902.....	do.....	40,943
Minimum amount consumed any one day, October 3, 1901.....	do.....	8,219
Average daily consumption.....	do.....	29,024
Average consumption per capita, allowing for 250,000 inhabitants in Manila.....	gallons.....	28,240

Comparative yearly increase of consumption in Manila.

	Cubic meters.
Water consumed during 1897.....	6,441,011
Water consumed during 1900.....	8,305,611
Water consumed during 1901.....	9,252,844
Water consumed during 1902.....	10,593,794
Estimated yearly capacity, four engines working continually.....	13,140,000

Coal consumption.

Total consumption	tons.....	1,908.1
Maximum consumption any one month.....	do.....	182.5
Minimum consumption any one month.....	do.....	162.3
Average daily consumption.....	do.....	5.78
Average monthly consumption.....	do.....	173.46
Amount necessary to pump one meter of water.....	pounds.....	44
Cost of coal to pump one meter of water.....		\$0.001
Cost of coal consumed during year.....		\$14,361.88

Oil consumption.

	Gallons.
Cocoonut	202
Engine	478
Cylinder.....	205
Petroleum	747

Total 1,632

Distributing system.

New installations made.....	427
Installations cut out from private houses.....	28
Fire plugs taken out.....	3
Meters dismounted for repairs.....	933
Meters remounted, having been repaired.....	913
Fire plugs repaired.....	690
Fire plug boxes changed.....	43
Wooden covers of fire plug boxes replaced.....	251
Fire plugs changed from middle to side of road.....	13
Mechanism of fountains changed.....	254
Leaks in mains repaired.....	943
Public hydrants repaired.....	944
Leaks in connection repaired.....	29

Financial statement.

	U. S. currency.
Collections for fiscal year 1902.....	\$36,652.09
Accounts of military government, due.....	2,149.51
General accounts for fourth quarter, due.....	24,000.00
	<hr/>
Total, accounts collected and due.....	62,801.60
Expenditures for fiscal year 1902.....	55,801.60
	<hr/>
Excess of receipts and accounts due for fiscal year 1902, over disbursements for same time.....	6,905.79

The most urgent present need in the line of water supply is a material addition to the pumping plant. It will be seen that on one day of the last dry season the water consumption exceeded the maximum daily output of the plant by over 10 per cent. A great increase of consumption was caused this year by the epidemic of cholera, coincident with the dry season which necessitated a free use of water for sprinkling and for flushing out private drains. It is hardly probable, however, that next year will not bring a demand on the already insufficient distribution system that can not be supplied.

The City Engineer is preparing plans for a new pump and general improvement of the plant.

Manila has no sewerage or sewer system that can be called a system for the disposal of refuse. Some of the houses which lie near the esteros, and whose owners are so inclined have put in separate sewers, emptying into the esteros. Some of the houses not convenient to the esteros discharge into private cesspools. An extended use of either of these arrangements, which would materially ameliorate conditions, can not be encouraged for lack of the necessary water. Many of the better appointed houses in the city are without either of the above arrangements. In the poorer quarters of the city the conditions are intolerable. This vexed question is at

present taxing the Board of Health to its utmost to meet conditions as they arise.

SEALING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following weights and measures were inspected and tested within the year from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902 :

Designation.	Number examined.
<i>Measures of capacity.</i>	
Cavans	143
One-half cavans	207
Gantas	2,538
One-half gantas	2,480
Chupas	3,642
One-half chupas	4,591
One-fourth chupas	4,713
Gallon	2
One-half gallon	3
Five liters	4
Ten liters	2
Twenty liters	4
Total	18,239
<i>Measures of length.</i>	
Varas	1,645
Yard	24
Meter	21
Fathom	18
Total	1,708
<i>Measures of weight.</i>	
Arrobas	124
One-half arrobas	71
One-fourth arrobas	61
Steelyards	1,992
Scales	199
Pounds and fractions thereof	1,238
Total	3,685
Grand total	23,722

Total collections for the year, \$2,304.80, United States currency.

Report of operations of street cleaning, collection of garbage, city stables, parks, crematories, and cemeteries.

Total area of streets cleaned in square meters.....	279,752,220
Average cost per 1,000 square meters.....	\$0.115
Average cost per 1,000 square meters cleaning and carting.....	.019

DISTRIBUTION OF LABORERS.

Shovelers	13,805
Sweepers	14,219
Gutter cleaners	10,632
Sprinklers	4,158
Total	42,814

Supervisory, 2,195 days.....	\$1,952.77
Laborers, 42,814 days.....	12,866.04
Number of loads hauled, 41,460, as follows:	
Dumped at sea.....	6,642
Cremated.....	4,502
Dumped in park.....	1,083
Dumped in suburbs.....	29,233
Total	41,460
<hr/>	
Total area sprinkled.....square meters...	37,659,346
Average cost per 1,000 square meters.....	\$0.061

CITY STABLES.

Total number animals employed in street cleaning and parks.....	179
Total number animals employed in street building.....	109
Building Department, Arroceros, shops, engineers, etc.....	34
Total	322
<hr/>	
Total number animals treated in the hospital.....	102
Total number of animals died.....	5
Total number of animals on hand.....	135
Total number animals (native ponies) on hand.....	4

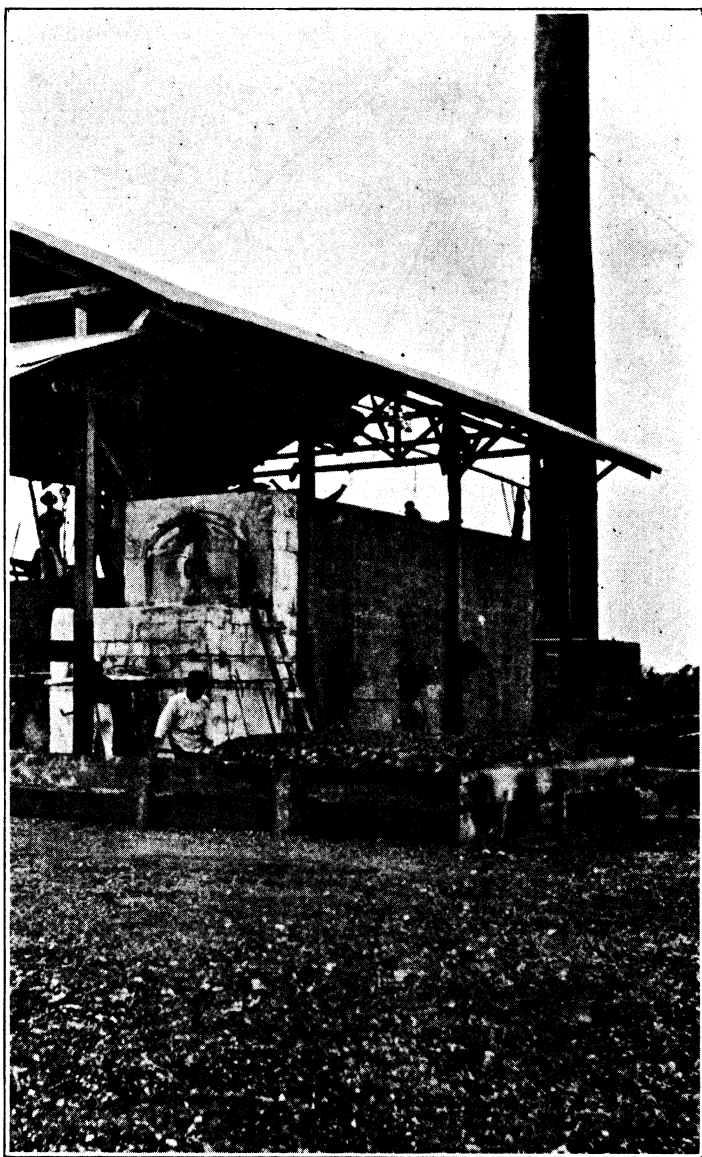
HORSESHOEING DURING PERIOD.

Horses	449
Mules.....	116
Ponies	83
<hr/>	
Value of labor.....	\$887.72
Value of material.....	108.81
Total	996.53
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Number of plants transplanted.....	958
Number of plants potted.....	1,947
Number of plants tubbed.....	135
Number of mowers sharpened.....	9
Walks made	506

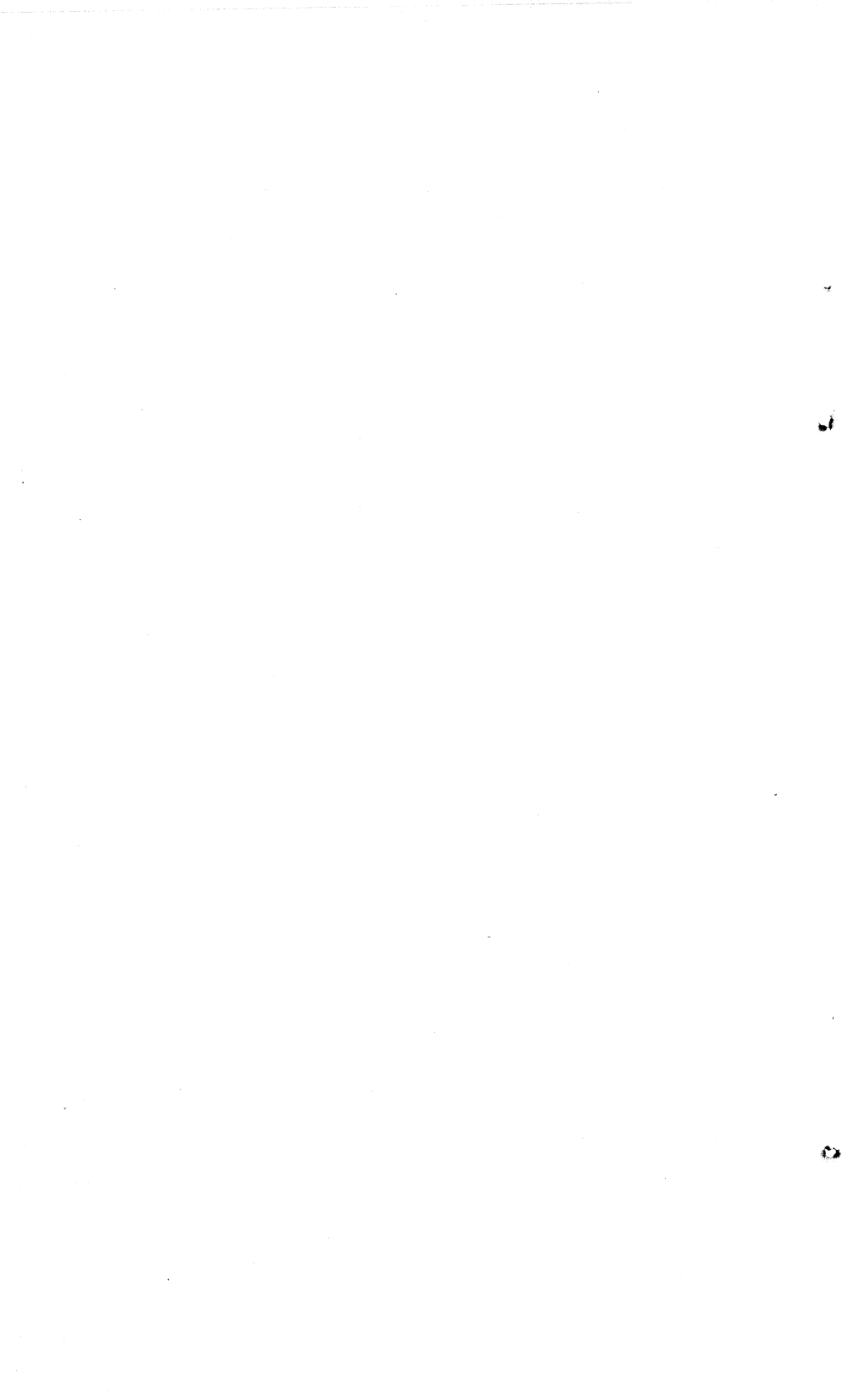
CREMATORIES.

Animals cremated:

Carabaos	89
Cats	40
Cows.....	189
Dogs.....	112
Fowls.....	1,639
American horses	209
Native horses	235
Mules.....	171
Pigs	46
Rats	1,276



AUXILIARY CREMATORY, PACO.



CARTLOADS OF GARBAGE CREMATED.

House refuse	4,774
<hr/>	
Labor:	
Santa Cruz	\$389.70
Paco	532.62
<hr/>	
Total	822.32
<hr/>	
Coal:	
Santa Cruz	tons... 131½
Paco	do... 131½
<hr/>	
Total	do... 263
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Cost:	
Santa Cruz	\$717.99
Paco	717.99
<hr/>	
Total	1,435.98

CEMETERIES.

Interments, Paco	104
Interments, La Loma.....	1,380
<hr/>	
Total labor expenses.....	\$619.00

WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

In making and repairing parts for escort wagons, sprinklers, dump carts, etc., labor and material for the following were expended:

Labor	\$622.07
Material	491.44
<hr/>	
Total	1,113.51

HARNESS SHOP.

Repair work for the Police Department is done in these shops. During the quarter the following amounts were spent:

Labor.....	\$427.24
Material	367.34
<hr/>	
Total	794.58

FORCE REPORT.

Stable foreman	1	Farrier.....	1
Assistants	2	Teamsters, American	45
Blacksmith, American	1	Teamsters, native	75
Assistants, American	3	Wheelwrights.....	2
Assistants, native	2	Assistant, American	1
Harnessmaker.....	1	Assistant, native	1
Assistant.....	1	Laborers	41
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total cost of labor.....			\$17,483.73

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE IN BOTANICAL GARDEN, MALACAÑAN, LUNETTA, VIDAL,
MAGALLANES, SMALL PARKS AT PARIAN AND REAL GATES, AND TONDO STABLES.

Area cleaned	square meters....	5,948,959
Area mowed	do.....	658,949
Area graded	do.....	2,519
Area sodded	do.....	1,967
Trenches dug.....	lineal meters....	322
Cement pipe laid.....	do.....	434
Drains laid	do.....	10
Plants cared for.....		30,816
Trees cared for.....		10,344
Number of seeds planted.....		1,183

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED.

Item.	Number.	Value.	Fees.
Strong material (new buildings)	128	\$548,660	\$1,335.59
Strong material (repairs)	145	58,905	
Light material (new buildings)	258	23,635	
Light material (repairs)	133	3,384	
Total		634,558	28.75
For fiesta stalls			
Total			1,364.34

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Upon the establishment of Civil Government on August 7, 1901, the city came into possession of a Metropolitan Police, officered by volunteer officers who had been retained on duty after the muster out of their respective regiments. The police force consisted of 40 sergeants, 40 roundsmen, 500 patrolmen, and 20 volunteer officers on duty with the police department; an army surgeon filled the position of police surgeon. The native police force consisted of 1 inspector, 1 surgeon, 9 captains, 20 lieutenants, 73 sergeants, 71 roundsmen and 1,029 patrolmen. Of the above native force four companies were on duty in the towns adjacent to Manila, and were immediately mustered out of the service by order of the Civil Governor, and never really became a part of the police force of the Civil Government. On August 7 the following officers and men were retained in accordance with the law organizing the Metropolitan Police force, viz, 1 inspector, 1 surgeon, 6 captains, 40 sergeants, 39 roundsmen, and 500 patrolmen. The native police force: One inspector, 1 surgeon, 6 captains, 37 sergeants, 37 roundsmen, and 569 patrolmen. This force was reduced on August 31 to the following strength: Metropolitan Police force: One inspector, 1 surgeon, 6 captains, 32 sergeants, 32 roundsmen, and 400 patrolmen. The native police force was reduced to 1 inspector, 1 surgeon, 6 captains, 32 sergeants, 36 roundsmen, and 528 patrolmen.

On November 1 the Police Department was reorganized by Act No. 286 of the United States Philippine Commission, which act provided for the following officers and men: One chief of police, 1 inspector and assistant chief of police, 1 assistant inspector, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 6 captains, 6 lieutenants, 20 first-class sergeants, 20 first-class roundsmen, 300 first-class patrolmen, 28 third-class sergeants, 28 third-class roundsmen, and 360 third-class patrolmen; 1 chief clerk, 1 property clerk, a force of 12 clerks, stenographers and interpreters and 2 messengers; 1 chief of the secret service bureau and 24 clerks, detectives, and messengers. River and harbor police: One captain, 3 first-class sergeants, 3 first-class roundsmen, 24 first-class patrolmen, 3 third-class sergeants, 3 third-class roundsmen, and 24 third-class patrolmen. The act authorizing the Department provides that first-class police shall have a thorough knowledge of the English language and be familiar with the duties of a police officer; that the third-class police shall be able to read and write Spanish, and that so soon as they acquire a sufficient knowledge of the English language to transact the ordinary duties of a policeman, they shall be advanced to

the grade of second-class policemen and their pay increased 25 per cent. Prior to March 1, 1902, examinations for promotion to second-class police were held by the Police Department; since March 1 the Civil Service Board has held examinations to determine the fitness of third-class patrolmen to be advanced to the grade of second-class.

After the reorganization of the Department, Capt. J. E. Harding was made inspector and assistant chief of police and exercised general supervision over the Police Department, having special supervision over the records of the office and the various police stations, conducting summary court trials and all investigations relating thereto. Lieut. E. S. Luthi was appointed assistant inspector and given special supervision over the second and third-class police.

Under the reorganization a launch was purchased and the river and harbor police organized under command of Captain Chadwick, who was succeeded upon his resignation by Lieutenant Wilson. This branch of the Department has performed valuable service and when harbor regulations are adopted, its efficiency will be greatly increased. At the present time the river and harbor police have no regulations and simply carry out the orders of the Captain of the Port and the Chief of Police. They serve all processes on ships in the bay and have been called on several occasions to quell mutiny and bring offenders ashore.

SALARIES.

The salaries paid members of the Manila Police Department are as follows: Chief of Police, \$3,500; inspector and assistant chief, \$2,500; assistant inspector and captains, \$2,000; lieutenants, \$1,500 and \$1,200; first-class sergeants, \$1,200; first-class roundsmen, \$1,080; first-class patrolmen, \$900; surgeon, \$1,800; assistant surgeon (a Filipino), \$1,200.

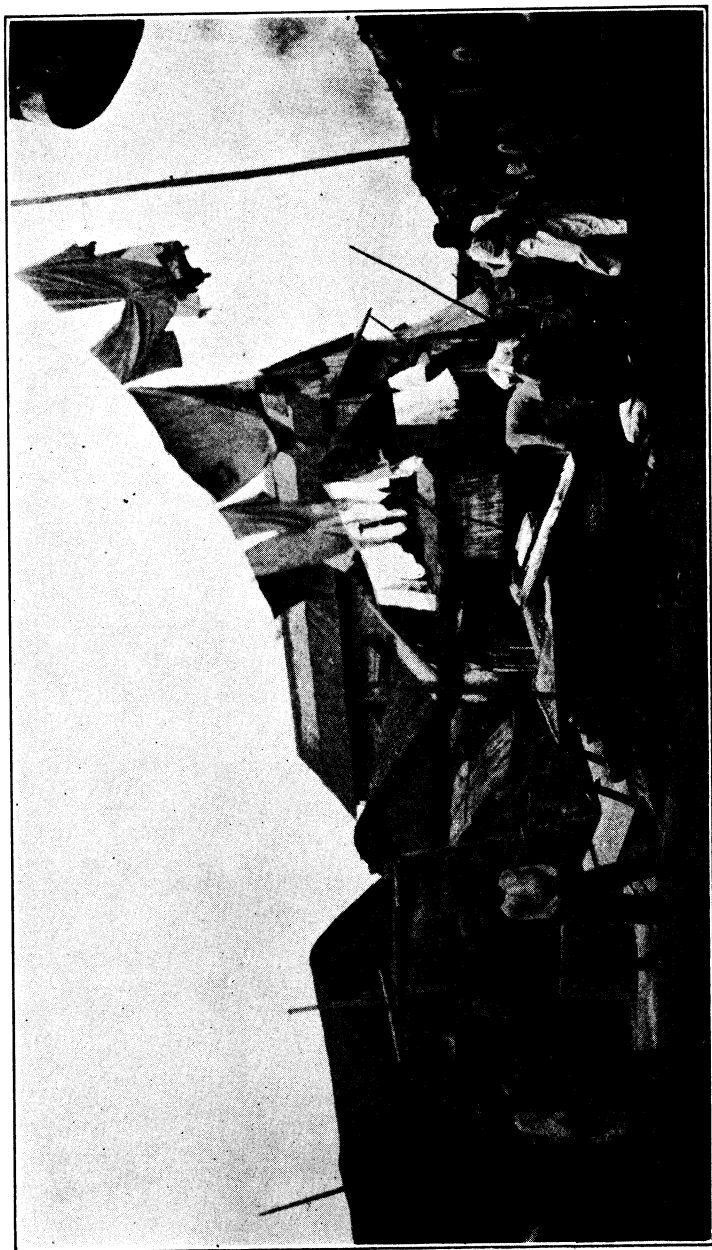
SURGEONS.

The Department is limited to two surgeons. Dr. Yemans cares for the Metropolitan Police, the Fire Department, makes the necessary physical examinations for the Civil Service Board of candidates for these two departments, and is required to perform the ordinary duties of coroner when called upon by the Prosecuting Attorney.

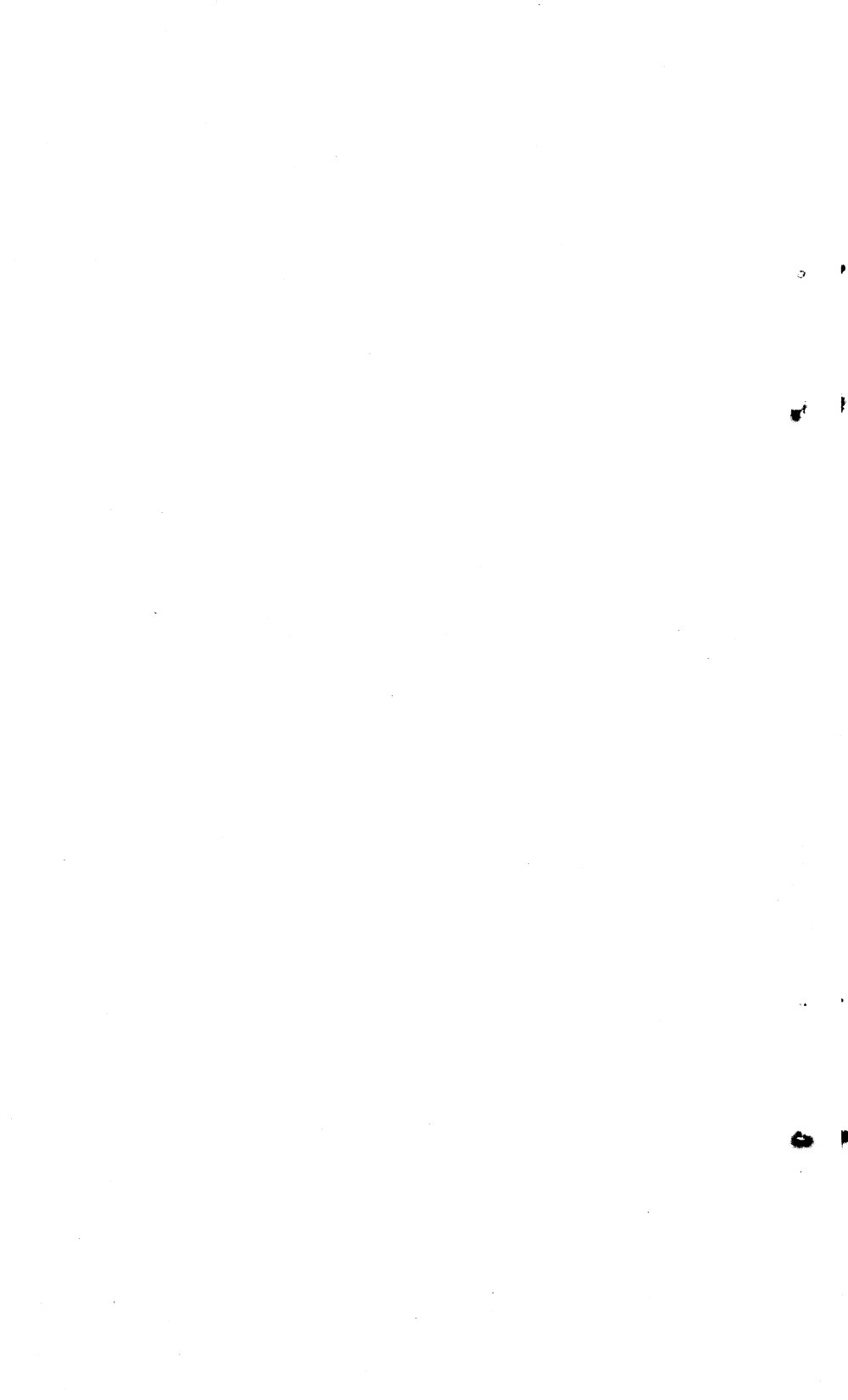
Dr. Baldomero Roxas attends to the native police and firemen. Both surgeons are required to visit all stations each day. Serious cases are sent to the Civil Government Hospital.

CLASSIFICATION.

The members of the first-class police, known as Metropolitans, were originally selected by company commanders of the regular and volunteer regiments in the Philippine Islands, each commander detailing two men possessing the best physical and mental qualities, thus forming the



WHERE CHOLERA AND PLAGUE FLOURISHED. DISTRICT DESTROYED AND CLEANED FOR THE ERECTION OF MUNICIPAL TENEMENT HOUSES.



nucleus of the present excellent organization. In some few cases the men were not found to be suitable for police work, but these were soon weeded out and the vacancies arising from time to time have been filled by honorably discharged soldiers from the United States Army, many of them having served for several years as non-commissioned officers, possessing high recommendations from company and regimental commanders. The members of the third-class police were recruited from the original twelve companies of the native police and were judged by their previous service in the police department and their adaptability to the peculiar conditions then existing at a time when affairs were beginning to settle down after three years of insurrection. The third-class police have made wonderful advancement since the organization of Civil Government and if they continue as at present there will soon be no third-class police, as the majority of the men are paying strict attention to their duties and trying to master the English language, and as fast as possible they are being advanced to the second class.

SCHOOLS.

Night schools were opened at the various police stations by the City Superintendent of Schools for the benefit of the third-class police. The men took readily to the instruction, displaying great diligence in their studies and many of them rapidly acquired a working knowledge of English, so that at the present time practically all the native policeman can intelligently answer ordinary questions as to direction or common requests made of policemen by English speaking persons. On account of the extra work which has fallen on the Police Department since the cholera epidemic, the attendance in many of the schools fell below the average required by the City Superintendent for the maintenance of a school and they have consequently been abandoned. This is most unfortunate and has much retarded the progress of the native police, and it is hoped that the Department will be able to open new schools after the Christmas season. Previous to the epidemic of cholera, at the end of each month examinations were held by the night school teachers in conjunction with the inspector of police and the assistant inspector and those passing a satisfactory examination were promoted to the second class. This system caused great rivalry and was thoroughly satisfactory.

CHOLERA SERVICE.

During the cholera epidemic, which has lasted since March and is still present in a modified form, a great amount of extra work was performed intelligently and without complaint by the policemen of all classes. As a result six lost their lives, four of these being Filipinos and two Americans. At one time over 500 special police were employed in order to maintain the quarantine which for a while was imposed on each house or place where a cholera victim was discovered, for a period of five days. In order

to reduce the expense the regular police were frequently detailed to guard these houses and they performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner, often working many hours overtime. Both detention camps established by the Board of Health were guarded by members of the Police Department, and up to the time of abandonment, the surgeons in charge were generous in their praises of the manner in which the men performed their work. In many cases both the third and first class police acted as sanitary inspectors, helping to handle those who had died of the cholera or cases under suspicion, all of which was not only exceedingly trying, but dangerous.

CHANGE FROM MILITARY TO CIVIL.

The change from the military to the Civil Government and the instruction of the police in the laws and rights of private citizens was a work of great magnitude. With the Americans this was not easy. Most of them had been accustomed to two years or more of military service but they had been away from the operation of civil law. In the case of the native police the proposition was far more difficult, for the reason that they were thoroughly and totally ignorant of the American ideas of right and liberty. Particularly was this noticeable in the first attempts at enforcing regulations in regard to entering houses in accordance with the proper process of law.

Instructing the inhabitants of the city of Manila how and where to seek redress for any wrongs and complaints and explaining the use of a warrant and many other legal forms whereby they can secure their rights, has made many friends for the department, especially among the natives of the city. In the past six months there has not been a single complaint of a policeman entering a house without complying with all the requirements prescribed by law. When it is considered that this practice was carried on frequently in the past with great abuse, it shows conclusively that the men are earnestly endeavoring to promote civil government. It is and has been the constant aim of the Department at all times to recognize the rights of citizens and where possible to prevent crime rather than to await its culmination and arrest the guilty.

RELATIONS WITH THE MILITARY.

The Department has maintained the best relations with the military authorities and has been closely in touch with the commanding officers of the Post of Manila, who have at all time coöperated with the greatest courtesy and consideration.

RELATIONS WITH THE CONSTABULARY.

On various occasions in the pursuit of criminals on the outskirts of the city of Manila, the metropolitan and native police have coöperated with the Constabulary, sent out companies under officers and at other times

small detachments under non-commissioned officers. Very important arrests have been made and on several of these trips there have been sent from 100 to 125 third-class police and the mounted detachment. In general the result has been effective. Four of the American patrolmen and one roundsman were detailed for several weeks with the Constabulary in the island of Leyte and acquitted themselves with great credit to the Department. Owing to the peculiar conditions in Manila as the headquarters of all commercial, political, religious, and criminal agitation, the Department has been keenly alive to the necessity for real and complete coöperation with the Constabulary, which has in its charge the preservation of peace throughout the Archipelago. Time after time offenders have been traced through the provinces and finally into the city of Manila. Besides this, the outer suburbs from Caloocan clear around the limits of the city to Pasay are a well known refuge for a class of petty thieves operating in the city and the more dangerous bands of ladrones driven from pillar to post, until they find in this zone a temporary refuge where they may pretend to carry on a legitimate business in the metropolis while operating on the peasantry of the nearby provinces. Thus their aim is to maintain a good appearance with municipal and provincial authorities and to prey upon both. The Department thoroughly realizes the necessity of coöperating with the Constabulary in the breaking up of this criminal zone and is always ready to pursue and arrest on proper warrant within the city limits and to obtain information which may be needed by the Constabulary. The police have been particularly active in discovering and breaking up bands of political plotters and criminal resorts within the city limits and they have frequently made important captures before the men could effect their escape into the provinces. Much of this work has been carried on in conjunction with the Constabulary and by this coöperation the offenders have found themselves hemmed in by both forces. By keeping the police acquainted with their movements within the city the members of the Constabulary have been greatly aided in obtaining information and securing "wanted" persons. An interchange of alarms has greatly facilitated arrests, both within the city and out.

MOUNTED DETACHMENT.

The mounted detachment consists of nine patrolmen and one sergeant and patrols the outskirts of the city each night, and has rendered valuable service. This detachment is at present stationed at the deposito, from which point it can easily reach the districts in which disturbances are most likely to occur. These men, and also the native police employed in patrolling the outlying districts carry shotguns as well as revolvers at night.

ALARM SYSTEM.

At the present time the Police Department is dependent upon the public telephone system, which is entirely inadequate and unreliable. On frequent occasions great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining communication with stations or with police headquarters from various parts of the city outside of the offices of the Department. It has been found necessary to detail three members of the Department in the central telephone office to attend to police calls. The Gamewell police and fire alarm system is now being installed and when completed will put this city on an equal footing with any in the United States.

PRECINCTS.

For police purposes the city is divided into six precincts, each having one or more stations and each precinct being under the command of a captain, except in Precinct No. 1, which is under the command of a lieutenant.

The commanders are as follows:

No. 1. Lieut. Horace G. Toone.

No. 2. Capt. Ward P. Shattuck.

No. 3. Capt. Jack Dawson.

No. 4. Capt. A. J. Burt.

No. 5. Capt. José de Crame.

No. 6. Capt. Joaquin Monet.

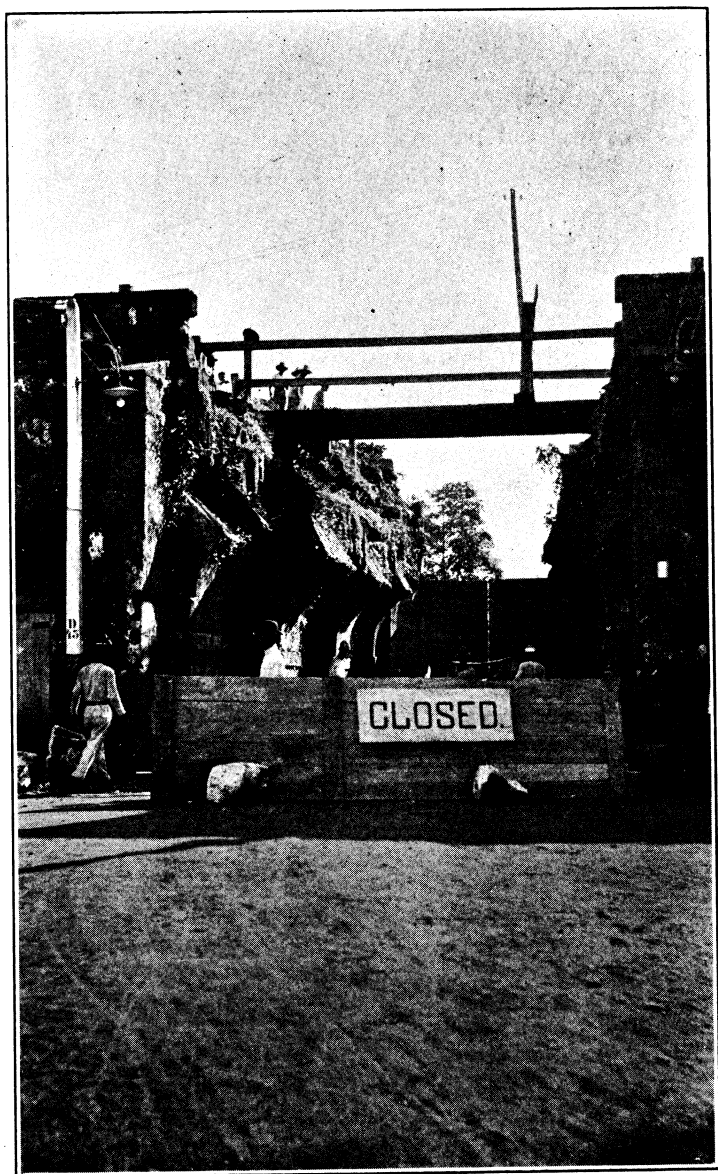
The Department operates under the three-platoon system. The hours of service and relief are as follows: Parian, Malate, Ermita, Paco, Anloague, and Tondo platoons are relieved at 7 a. m., 1 p. m., 7 p. m., and 1 a. m. Santa Cruz, Sampaloc, and San Fernando platoons are relieved at 7 a. m., 3 p. m., and 11 p. m.

STATION DETECTIVES.

There is one station detective at each station, American and native. These men are members of the uniformed police and their duties are to handle cases which cannot well be conducted by the police in uniform, and their work is similar to that performed by the detective bureau. They are required to keep themselves in readiness for duty at all hours, and perform their duties in plain clothes. There is no extra money allowance for these station men. The constant petty thieving incident to this jurisdiction requires intelligence service in detective work and frequently can be carried on by these station detectives to greater advantage than by employing the detective bureau, which is busy on cases of more importance.

COURT DETAILS.

There are two municipal courts, at Santa Cruz and Parian. At Santa Cruz one first-class sergeant is detailed as court sergeant and one first-class and one third-class patrolman perform the duties of court bailiffs.



WIDENING THE RUINED SANTO DOMINGO GATE. FIRST IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY WALLS.



At Parian court one first-class sergeant is detailed as court sergeant and one first-class patrolman and one second-class sergeant act as court bailiffs.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.

Since the organization of the Department of Police the police have had entire charge of the handling of prisoners both in the municipal courts and the Courts of First Instance and this work has brought a great deal of extra duty upon the limited service, which consists of two patrol wagons. The sheriff will handle prisoners for the Courts of First Instance after the first of November.

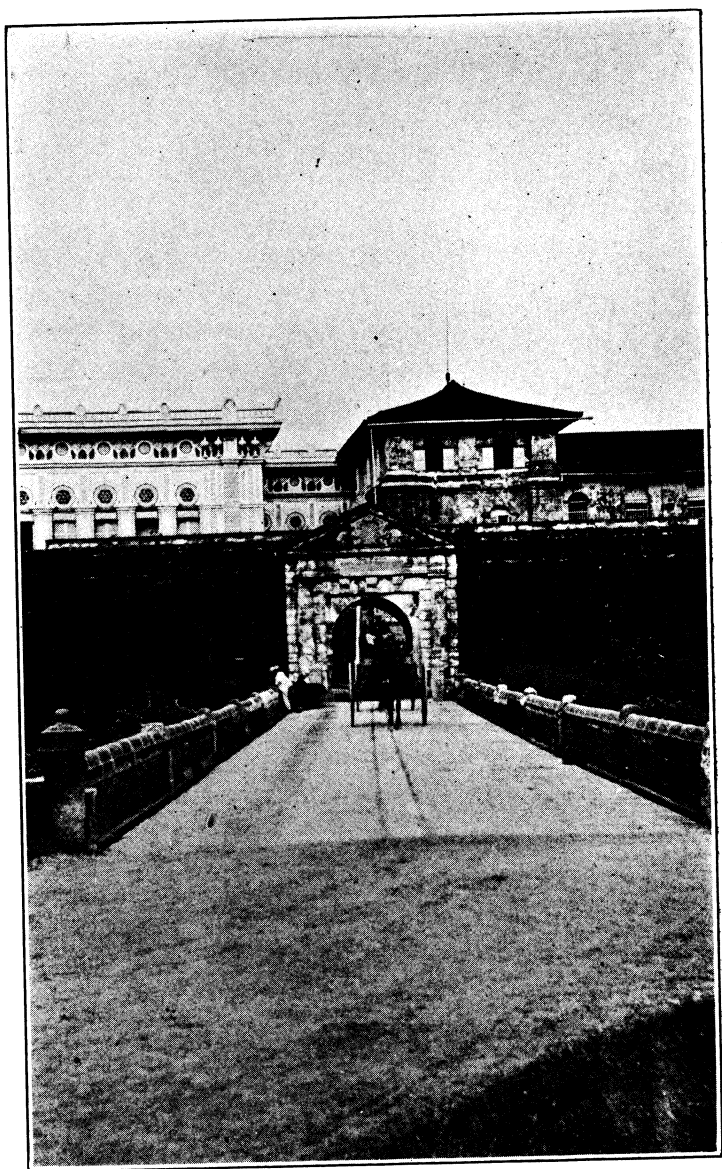
NEW BUILDING.

As soon as the revenues of the city will permit, careful attention will be given to the selection of suitable police buildings and stations. At the present time the force is housed largely in unsuitable rented buildings. Most of the old stations used by the former government are in such condition as to be unfit for occupation without very extensive repairs and it will be found better and cheaper, in most cases, to erect new buildings. Rents are constantly increasing and almost every quarter the Department is besieged with petitions and demands for from twenty to fifty and sixty per cent additional. To meet emergencies, temporary cells have been constructed of wood, with iron doors and concrete floors, but they are not at all satisfactory. A few prisoners have escaped, simply by reason of the rotten condition of the buildings, in some cases the roof having been pried up or the ancient bars on the windows having been broken through in rusty places. Within a few days the new station house for the district of Paco will be completed at a cost of between \$5,000 and \$5,500. It is constructed almost entirely of American lumber, with corrugated iron roof and cement floors, and has a large squad room which has been specially designed for a school and for school purposes of general instruction and drill during the rainy weather. A commodious room and an office have been provided for the officer of the precinct, and on the lower floor are the office of the sergeant and the room for the non-commissioned officers. The site has already been selected for a station in the district of Tondo, building to cost about \$5,000. It is very much needed at this point, as the vicinity has always proved troublesome and is near a resort of the lawless element and provincial ladrones referred to in a previous paragraph. At the present time the offices of the Chief of Police and the Inspector are in the City Hall, insuring easy communication with the Board. As soon as possible a central station should be constructed, containing a city jail, offices of the police alarm system and the municipal courts and suitable quarters for patrolmen. A piece of property on the corner of the Botanical Gardens nearest the Bridge of Spain, through

which a road is now in course of construction, is the most favorable location. It is not desired that the gardens should be sacrificed any more than necessary, but this small section has always been separated by reason of a road leading to the Suspension Bridge and it further cut off by the new road made necessary by the increased traffic over the new Santa Cruz Bridge. There is plenty of room here to provide in addition to the quarters and offices already mentioned, a drill hall and gymnasium and such facilities as contribute to the health and strength of the men. Within the last month the substantial building owned by the Government and known as the San Fernando police station has been remodeled and painted; new cells constructed and proper sanitary arrangements installed, so that it is now in good condition. This building is also used by the river and harbor police. The Santa Cruz station has been remodeled so as to accommodate the Fire Department in the main section of the building, but the work in the police section was designed in a very unsuitable manner, the entrance to the station and court room being only by a flight of winding stairs, the hallways being narrow and not properly lighted and the quarters of the men inadequately supplied with showers and closets; as a result it has been found necessary for a number of men to seek quarters outside of the building.

POUND.

The city pound has been established under the direction of the Police Department and a roundsman placed in charge. All stray animals are taken up and impounded according to law. Owing to the numberless cur dogs which have overrun the city during the last three years, when pound regulations were not enforced, the work of this branch has been exceedingly heavy and a great number of dogs have been impounded. As a rule but few dogs are redeemed and the others are killed and cremated, after having been detained for the time prescribed by ordinance. Quarters and stables for the mounted detachment were constructed on the strip of city land containing the city stables and the site of the new crematory, but they had to be abandoned owing to the low ground, which produced much sickness among the men and horses. The contract was carried out in an unsatisfactory manner and the plans of the building appear to have been on too lights a scale, for parts of the roof are already sagging and in bad repair. An investigation is now being held in conjunction with the Public Works Department to ascertain where the blame lies. Before this ground can be used, filling to the extent of more than one-half a meter, and in some places a meter will have to be done, as the land is swampy and subject to overflows from the neighboring estero, and in the rainy season the water lies inches deep over large stretches.



SANTA LUCIA GATE. WESTERN WALL.



MEALS FOR PRISONERS.

Prisoners detained in station awaiting trial are fed by contract. The bidding has never been very brisk for this work and the Chinese have almost monopolized the supplying of food, which is of a good class and required to be served properly cooked, in clean dishes; as there were some abuses in the beginning and it was claimed that the prisoners were not properly cared for, having a poor quality of rice and fish, too aged to be palatable, stringent orders have been put in force whereby the sergeant in charge furnishes his precinct commander with a daily report and the latter furnishes the chief with weekly reports. This insures prompt correction of any violation of the contract. During the cholera epidemic, when the quarantine was imposed on the main prison at Bilibid, prisoners awaiting confinement were required to undergo a five days observation. This necessitated a temporary jail and with the permission of the military authorities, Postigo Prison was repaired and put in shape and filled this need. This prison was under the charge of Lieut. George Seaver and was maintained until October 10 of this year, when the quarantine was removed by the Board of Health. On that date all prisoners and papers were transferred from the Postigo detention prison to Bilibid and the warden's receipts taken therefor. During the period of quarantine 1,685 prisoners served out their five days' quarantine. The number of cases of sickness was remarkably small as the following table shows:

Fever (malaria)	4
Leprosy	2
Insanity	8
Fever (dengue)	2
Beri-beri	5
Cholera (diagnosis doubtful, victim recovered)	1

There were also three cases of childbirth.

Owing to the dilapidated condition of the building, more attention having been given to the cleaning of the premises and the securing of proper sanitary regulations than to the strengthening of weak parts, four prisoners effected their escape, all of whom were recaptured and are now serving sentence in Bilibid.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The city is in great need of a suitable place for the reception and detention of children under sixteen years of age and of women and children over sixteen years of age arrested by the police for violation of law or ordinance or held as witnesses or pending investigation, etc. At the present time there are no facilities for handling this class of prisoners. It is not proper to send them to jail, where they meet with the worst element and serve out their sentences with the same restrictions as apply to common criminals, and there is no opportunity for instruction or such

proper care as would in a great many cases bring about reform. Such a place of confinement and correction would, in a great many cases, save humiliation, if not permanent disgrace and abandonment, which too often follow incarceration behind the bars, and weak and unfortunate females and children would be insured a kindly care during the period they were deprived of their liberty. On May 22, 1902, the Board forwarded the following resolution to the United States Philippine Commission, and as soon as possible it is hoped that action will be taken :

Whereas eight months of observation of existing conditions, with frequent reports, and consultations with various officers of the city, have demonstrated that immediate necessity exists for the establishment of institutions for the care of insane, the incorrigible and paupers; and

Whereas neither the city of Manila nor any other city in the Philippine Islands is financially able to establish and maintain independent institutions of this nature; and

Whereas institutions of this kind are generally controlled by a general or state government, to better advantage than by a municipal government; and

Whereas the population of the Philippine Islands is such that institutions of this kind would tend to remove from public view and provide for those who are now a burden upon a class of people charitably inclined but who have no interest in the mental or moral education of the subjects of their charity:

Be it resolved, That the United States Philippine Commission be requested, as an urgent necessity, to enact such legislation as will provide for the establishment, control and maintenance of an Insular Insane Asylum, a poor house, a reformatory, and a reform school, and if necessary, in order to maintain such institutions, municipalities or provinces be required to contribute to their support in such manner as the Commission shall deem equitable.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

At the present time the city has no well established method of criminal identification. Photographs and descriptions are the only sources of record and information. As soon as practicable the Bertillon system will be established and a careful record made of all prisoners. This will be especially useful in connection with other municipalities and with the Constabulary, as well as the neighboring cities of the Orient, which being seaport towns and filled with all nationalities, well afford attractions for the criminal element.

UNIFORMS.

The question of the most suitable uniform for service in the tropics has not yet been satisfactorily settled. At the time of its organization the Department was equipped with khaki suits, leather leggings and a high cap with a large crown. The khaki was found very suitable, but the cap offered practically no protection from the intense rays of the sun. The leather leggings were found to be extremely warm and during the wet weather the perspiration and dampness and the rotting of the leather caused a great deal of suffering from ulcers and skin sores. A grey

cañamo uniform was prescribed for the native police, with blue stripes and a cap somewhat smaller than that worn by the Metropolitan Police. No leggings were used and this outfit has proven very satisfactory and has been continued unchanged. On the fourth of July, at the almost unanimous request of the Metropolitan Police, the uniform was changed to blue serge, a blue helmet and short blouse with turn over collar and tan shoes. Experience has demonstrated most conclusively that this uniform is not suitable. The Department has been in communication with the police of Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, and in the near future a new and permanent uniform will be adopted, based largely on the experienced of these cities. The Metropolitan Police are particularly averse to the use of the helmet and desire to return to a hat resembling the old campaign hat, with which the great majority of them became familiar during their army service. During the wet weather it has been found necessary to use rubber capes or coats and rubber coverings for the helmets. Up to the present time the changes in the uniform cannot be classed as other than experiments, and the adoption of the permanent uniform in the near future will eliminate much confusion as well as expense.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The licensed drinking places in the city have been conducted almost entirely on the recommendations of the police and a well defined improvement has been noted. For a time before the organization of the civil police, the central portions of the city were overcrowded with saloons, which had crept in under the strenuous days of military management, but these have been gradually weeded out and taken off the prominent highways, and considering the increase in population the proportion of saloons has decreased. In many resident districts saloons are not permitted. The natives conduct many small tiendas or drinking places, selling light wines and soft drinks and these have been restricted as far as possible to the districts largely inhabited by their particular class of customers. Such so-called saloons seldom cause trouble and are as a rule extremely orderly and well kept.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

Owing to the large amount of work which the police have at present, and have had since the organization of the department it has been impossible to establish a proper school of instruction whereby they may be more fully informed regarding modern police methods. This class of work has been confined to short daily instruction in the duties of a policeman and in the provisions of the city ordinances and in ordinary drill and setting up exercises, and a weekly drill. As soon as practicable a system will be incorporated providing for regular competent instruction

in all matters relating to police work, including methods of handling prisoners, the use of the club and target practice. The Metropolitan Police are nearly all familiar with the use of a pistol and will require but little schooling in order to put them in the first rate of efficiency, but the native police have never been properly instructed and need to be carefully taught.

VAGRANTS AND ARRESTS.

The number of arrests made in the city since the organization of the Department is large, but compares favorably with the corresponding period of the previous year, when the city was under military government and affairs were in an unsettled state, attendant upon a time of insurrectionary disturbances. The offenses were in most cases small misdemeanors or violations of city ordinances. It has been the custom on the first violation of city ordinances to give the offender his liberty and caution him that a repetition will cause punishment. This method has made for the Department a large number of friends, especially among the Filipinos, and it is found to be very effective. The criminal element is kept well under control and many convictions have been obtained under the strong vagrancy ordinance. The population of Manila is largely made up of a class of people which is ignorant of the law and unfamiliar with progress and it is a difficult matter to make known the ordinances. This is more especially difficult as the new laws differ in many respects from those in force under the Spanish Government, and the police have been largely occupied in warning the lower classes against the various infractions and in correcting numerous abuses. In this matter they have displayed much discretion and have avoided overcrowding the courts for petty offenses, by timely advice. To the lower class of Filipinos the idea of a few weeks or months in jail holds out no particular fear. Beyond the limited degree of disgrace, they suffer nothing of a particular harsh punishment, being merely required to pass the time without liberty, but nevertheless enjoying good meals and healthy quarters and plenty of time for sleep and rest, which last appeals most strongly. It is believed that in a majority of light offenses and especially in the case of numerous small infractions such as fighting on the street and petty thieving and abuse of public places, that a proper administering of the rattan would be far more effective and expedient, as it would obviate the necessity of loading up the jails with people who are unable or unwilling to pay the small fines imposed in the courts. Instead of a period of idleness, they could be well placed at some useful occupation, and the Board has under consideration a plan for employing prisoners, of long terms involving hard labor, at the quarries or on the outside roads of the municipality.

POLICE AREA.

In order to give a fair idea of the comparison of the area and the force of Manila, the following table is presented, taken from the report of the city of Washington, D. C.:

Town.	Area.	Force.
Baltimore	<i>Ares.</i> 20,254	944
Boston	23,361	1,194
Chicago	122,084	2,903
Cincinnati	21,920	524
Detroit	18,560	520
Milwaukee	14,419	314
Greater New York	187,147	7,463
St. Louis	40,000	976
Washington	49,320	540
Manila	7,390	-----
Metropolitan	-----	368
Native	-----	505
Total	-----	873

GAMBLING.

Public gambling houses are prohibited by ordinance and have been rigidly suppressed by the police. The population of Manila is in a large measure addicted to gambling. The Chinese are inveterate gamblers and the Filipinos have for years been accustomed to cock fighting and monte, as well as innumerable smaller forms. Shutting down on all this with one stroke of the law is a difficult matter and has aroused a great deal of opposition, but it has been successfully handled. The police have been especially careful in first warning and citing ordinances and in places where the gambling continued they have caused arrests and secured convictions. During the disturbed period previous to August 7, 1901, gambling was more or less unrestricted for obvious reasons, and for a time existed in many forms even in the heart of the city. Most of the gamblers have now been driven out of town beyond the city limits, where the provincial authorities have control. It is useless to state that public gambling does not exist in the city of Manila, but as fast as places are discovered the bankers and players are discouraged and arrested and the practice is being broken up. The suppression of cock fighting has been attended with a considerable measure of success. Merchants, contractors and all the employers of labor in general have felt the benefit of the elimination of this vice and so-called national sport. From time to time urgent requests have been made by people of prominence and influence to permit cock fighting on Sundays and holidays, but in accordance with the ordinances these requests have been uniformly denied. However, experiences in the provinces, where cock fighting is still permitted on special days, may demonstrate that it will be well to again permit it on Sundays and holidays within the city, but this is doubtful.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

On May 14 the first Chief of Police of Manila under the civil government, Mr. George Curry, obtained a six weeks' leave of absence and resigned at the expiration of same. Much of the success of the Police Department is due to the untiring efforts of this officer. Since the above date the Department has been under the command of Capt. J. E. Harding, inspector and acting chief of police, who has performed his laborious duties handicapped by a lack of officers, and under the trying conditions of the cholera epidemic.

In the attached reports will be found statements of the expenditures, outstanding indebtedness of this Department, the effective strength of officers and men to June 30, the report of prisoners apprehended by the Department during the above period.

SECRET SERVICE BUREAU.

The Secret Service Bureau has been under charge of the chief, Mr. Charles R. Trowbridge, since its organization on August 7, 1901, except during his earned leave in the United States, when the bureau was under the charge of Mr. Carl B. Hard. Chief Trowbridge has been exceptionally successful in this branch of the service, being most thoroughly trained during his long experience under military authorities. This bureau is a most important branch of the Department. The chief has no regularly defined hours of duty, although required to be in his office during certain hours of the day, but he is always accessible and on the alert. Close communication is maintained with the chief of police, who naturally relies on him to a great extent in the pursuit of criminals. The members of the bureau have been selected slowly and with great care and have been subjected to hard and difficult schooling.

Previous to August 7, 1901, the Department was under the jurisdiction of the military authorities, when the duties performed consisted of general secret service work incidental to the military occupation of a foreign country, viz: to detect and frustrate plots against the government; locating and arresting insurgent leaders and the capturing of insurgent records and munitions of war, as well as performing all the criminal work necessary in this city. At this time, the country being under martial law, arrests were made under that authority, without the application of civil process, simplifying to a great extent the duties of the secret service agents as compared with the present.

As the insurgent army disbanded, great numbers of its officers and soldiers came to Manila, and as they had done nothing but soldier for many years, they were not disposed to settle down immediately to peaceful vocations, and were willing to engage in any pursuit that did not demand any regular mental or physical exertion. These constitute a large class in the city to-day.

As the former work of the bureau had changed to a great extent with the change of the administration, the members of the force were instructed and drilled in the civil law and its processes, and the present work was commenced of keeping down the criminal element and ridding society as much as possible of the vicious and idle class which infested the city at the close of the military rule. The secret service force was also greatly reduced at the same time, and the members remaining were selected as being the most thoroughly trained.

The individual work of the secret service agents of this Department should not be compared with that performed by similar officials in the states. The cosmopolitan population of the city, the many languages spoken, the necessity of being conversant with these languages, the intensely secretive nature inherent in Orientals, and their fear of revenge for testimony and information given, consequent to generations of Spanish domination, renders the task of handling native criminals arduous in the extreme; this, taken together with the large and increasing number of adventurers, Americans and Europeans, constantly arriving in these Islands, who expect to be able to make a living without working for it, taxes the energies of the force to the utmost.

Since its creation under the Civil Government this Department has apprehended and brought to justice the authors of every murder committed within its jurisdiction with the exception of two who escaped to the provinces.

Horse stealing, formerly one of the most practiced crimes, has been reduced to a minimum.

The Oriental possesses a peculiar aptitude for counterfeiting, and cases of this nature are constantly under investigation by this Department. The results of these investigations may best be seen in the number of persons serving sentences for so doing.

During the early days of American occupation and while Bilibid prison was still in charge of the Spanish authorities, great numbers of prisoners of the worst class effected their escape, and although this office is continually locating them and returning them to prison, the majority of them are still at large.

The great mass of the Filipinos and Chinese being uneducated, and possessing but little knowledge of their personal rights, are easily imposed upon by unscrupulous persons, impersonating police officers, sanitary inspectors and other officials.

The total expense of the bureau approximates \$2,000, United States currency, per month, and the amount of lost and stolen money and property recovered in the same period of time often exceeds that amount.

This office maintains a correspondence with the other large cities of the Orient and the United States with reference to criminal information, and ascertains the whereabouts of missing and wanted people, of whom there would appear to be an unlimited number in these islands.

There are on file in this office about 3,000 photographs of convicted criminals of all classes and nationalities, together with a complete description of the same, and the records contain information pertinent to every political and criminal case which has ever come under the supervision of the Department.

It may be found advisable to give the American agents the rank equal to that of a police sergeant; this is customary in the United States, and is necessary for the fact that it gives them power in special emergency cases to use the services of a policeman in the fulfillment of their duties.

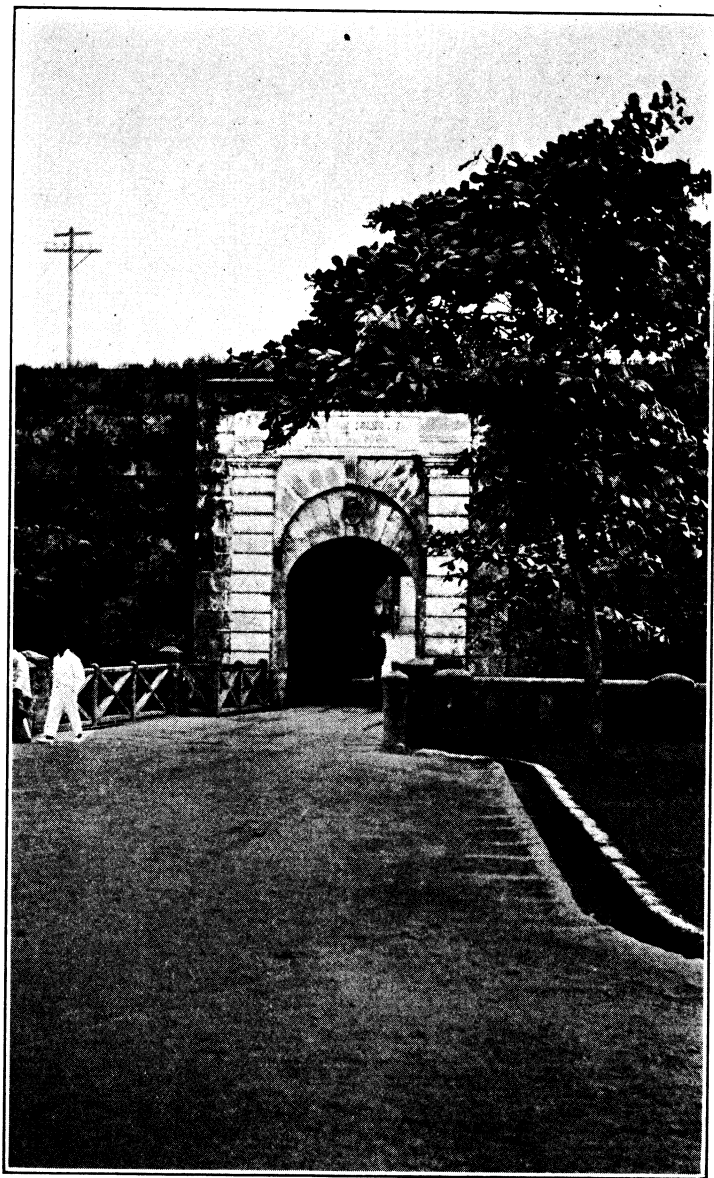
This office has always maintained a strong coöperation with the Constabulary in the matter of locating and arresting persons who escape from Manila to the provinces and vice versa.

The indiscriminate practicing of private detectives has been curtailed and although many have made applications as representatives of various private detective bureaus in the United States, for authority to make arrests in Manila, the peculiar conditions existing and the great opportunity for abuse of such power has caused the Department to deny them. Private detectives have been given cards authorizing them to facilitate arrests by displaying the same to policemen, who are directed to aid these men in every way, strictly adhering, however, to established laws regarding the apprehending and detaining of offenders.

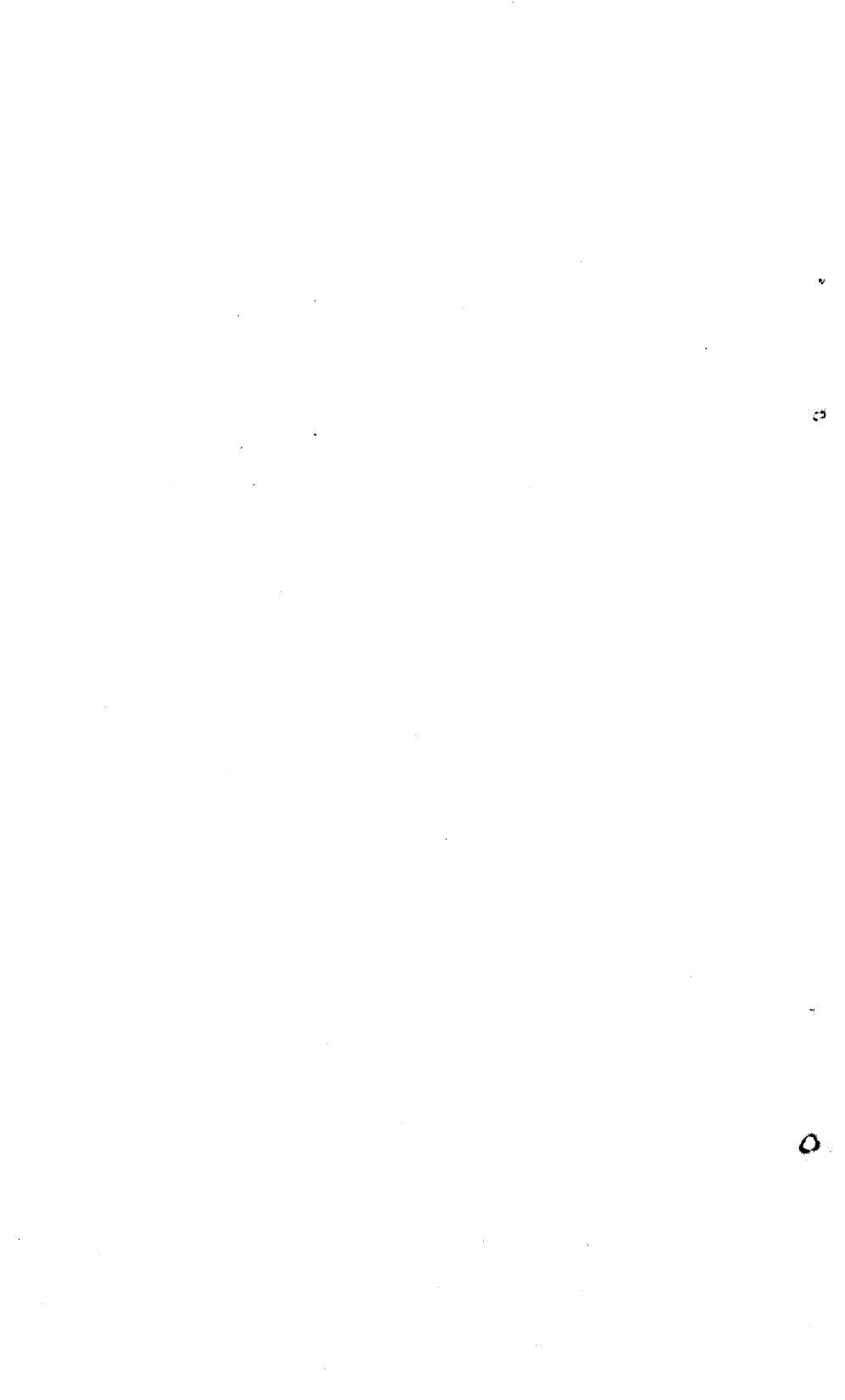
COÖPERATION OF AMERICAN AND NATIVE POLICE.

The Department has insisted on and encouraged close coöperation between the American and native police and the results are highly satisfactory. At the time of the organization of the Department, the problem of making a good policeman of the native was by reason of the then existing conditions, a serious undertaking. The natives were still in active insurrection against the authority of the United States and the native population in a large measure discouraged enlistment and looked down upon the Filipino police. Besides, many full fledged insurgents managed to enlist in order to further the cause of Aguinaldo. Such cases were closely watched and finally weeded out. Under these conditions, the American policemen who had been soldiers and actively fighting against the Filipinos up to the time of their discharge from the army, evinced no great desire to work with the native police. It was found necessary to place the two classes of the police in separate districts, but gradually, as a result of careful instruction and advice and the growing efficiency of the native police, greatly aided by the example of the officers, these conditions have disappeared and the coöperation is everywhere noticeable.

Captain Monet of the native police is a Spaniard, who was an officer in the Spanish army, and was stationed in the line which held the trenches to the south of Manila when the American army entered the city. Lieutenant de Malibot was with the insurgents in Cuba and afterwards



ISABELA II GATE. NORTHERN WALL.



was in command of a section of the Camarines, which was finally pacified by the active warfare carried on under the command of Captain George Curry, later the first Chief of Police. Captain Luthi, who is giving the native police his special care, was very active in suppressing the guerilla warfare in the provinces, and has acquired a knowledge of local dialects. Captain Crame was in the Spanish secret service and has been with the native police force since its organization.

All the past appears to be forgotten and the Filipinos and Americans are working for the one common object, namely, the advancement of civil rule and order. It has been found advisable to enlist many prominent ex-insurgents, some of them having been lieutenants and captains and one a major, and the effectiveness of the native police is largely due to the work of these men, who are now in several instances corporals and sergeants.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Under Chief Curry a special police civil service was organized and all entering after the reorganization of November, 1901, began their first duties as patrolmen and were promoted through the various grades according to their merits and services. Two of the captains and four of the lieutenants were formerly patrolmen in the Department and worked their way through the grades. On March 1 the Department went regularly into the Philippine Civil Service.

One of the great drawbacks of the Department has been the absolute necessity for rapid promotion. The men have not had time to acquire the proper knowledge of the subordinate grades. The first officers were chosen on account of their efficient services as officers in the army, but in nearly all cases they were not familiar with the special requirements of police work. Naturally several resignations occurred and these vacancies had to be filled from the lower ranks. Gradually this condition of affairs is being improved and the whole Department is being subjected to more rigid instruction and discipline. As soon as possible a period of probation will be imposed, requiring service as a patrolman for at least a year before being eligible for promotion.

Statement of expenditures of Department of Police, for the period August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902, and outstanding indebtedness June 30, 1902.

	U. S. currency.
Salaries and wages.....	\$486,430.89
Salaries cholera police.....	16,406.00
Stationery and office supplies.....	2,502.56
Contingent expenses	7,997.54
Equipment.....	25,050.54
Transportation.....	3,187.27
General supplies, repairs, etc.....	11,002.23
Total	552,577.03

Outstanding indebtedness.

Salaries and wages.....	\$668.41
Contingent expenses, including transportation and incidentals.....	164.06
Total outstanding indebtedness.....	832.47

The above statement of indebtedness does not include articles procured from the Insular Purchasing Agent for sale to members of the Department. The funds realized from sale of same have been deposited in the Treasury, and an appropriation asked for to cover the obligation.

Report of prisoners apprehended by the Department of Police, Manila, P. I., during the period from August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

Assault.....	704	Drunk.....	318
Assault and battery.....	453	Drunk and disorderly.....	795
Attempted robbery.....	11	Disorderly conduct.....	1,782
Attempted rape.....	16	Disobeying an officer.....	32
Abduction.....	27	Driving on the Escolta during prohibited hours.....	19
Abortion.....	1	Driving from the rear seat of a carromata.....	92
Abandon his vehicle.....	75	Deserters from merchant marine.....	6
Attempt to defraud.....	15	Deserters from United States Navy.....	5
Attempted murder.....	28	Disorderly house.....	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	8	Defacing public property.....	5
Accomplice in murder.....	5	Deserters from Russian navy.....	3
Attempted suicide.....	1	Deserters from United States Coast Transport.....	2
Adultery.....	21	Deserters.....	12
Arson.....	2	Embezzlement.....	180
Aggravated assault.....	12	Escaped prisoners.....	19
Blocking a highway.....	608	Extortion.....	36
Bigamy.....	3	Ear-cleaning on the public street.....	4
Billposting without a license.....	32	False pretense.....	16
Burglary on the high seas.....	4	Fraud.....	6
Burglary.....	13	Forgery.....	12
Blocking a waterway.....	24	Felonious assault.....	1
Bribery.....	72	Fast driving.....	16
By order of the Captain of the Port.....	2	Gambling.....	1,818
Criminal assault.....	1	Grand larceny.....	15
Criminal negligence.....	3	Homicide.....	2
Contempt of court.....	20	Held as a witness.....	24
Conducting a gambling house.....	89	House breaking.....	13
Cockfighting on the public street.....	26	Highway robbery.....	3
Coolie occupying the sidewalk.....	7	Held awaiting orders from the British consul on the charge of mutiny.....	11
Cruelty to animals.....	537	Indecent exposure.....	68
Committing a nuisance.....	456	Insane.....	20
Conducting a house of prostitution.....	1	Impersonating a policeman.....	18
Counterfeiting.....	8	Impersonating a health officer.....	1
Conspiracy.....	4	Impersonating a sanitary inspector.....	14
Corruption of morals.....	1	Interfering with an officer.....	16
Carrying concealed weapons.....	34		
Conducting a lottery.....	9		
Curtains in front of store below the limit allowed by law.....	1		
Collector for a lottery.....	0		

Report of prisoners apprehended by the Department of Police, etc.—Continued.

Impersonating a Secret Service officer	10	Swindling	7
Illegal detention	39	Selling impure food	36
Infanticide	3	Safe keeping	114
Impersonating a customs inspector	1	Suspected of murder	3
Impersonating a license inspector	3	Smuggling	6
Larceny	712	Soliciting for a lottery	5
Leper	2	Suspected insurgent	3
Malicious mischief	17	Suspected of treason	1
Murder	38	Selling opium to natives	6
No license for an exhibition	7	Selling vino to soldiers	17
No lights on vehicle	241	Theft	219
No signal on vehicle	480	Threatening to kill	10
No license for vehicle	209	Trespassing	13
Not occupying a public station	212	Traffic in girls for the purpose of prostitution	5
No tariff card in vehicle	32	Unlawfully practicing medicine	1
No badge on cochero	7	Violation of license regulations	127
No number on vehicle	86	Violation of police regulations	183
No dog license	2	Violation of sanitary regulations	321
Not reporting a death to the Board of Health	1	Violation of quarantine regulations	299
No cedula	1	Violation of barber regulations	17
Neglect of duty	1	Violation of harbor regulations	2
No light in front of house	2	Violation of immigration regulations	16
No license card in vehicle	22	Violation of excise law	63
Overcharging a fare	42	Violation of building regulations	29
Obtaining money under false pretense	28	Violation of vehicle regulations	10
Prostitute	29	Vagrancy	450
Peddling without license	227	Begging	9
Perjury	5	Defacing the United States flag	1
Pickpocket	4	False weights and measures	2
Petit larceny	40	False accusation	3
Robbery	65	Kidnapping	1
Reckless driving	233	Suspected of larceny	3
Reckless bicycle riding	6	Cochero not registered	2
Refused to be vaccinated	11	Deserters from United States Army	2
Resisting an officer	4	Grave assault	4
Refused a fare	435	Reckless negligence	3
Rape	30	Violation of public pound regulations	1
Receiving stolen goods	31		
Refused to pay a cochero	1		
Suspicious character	464	Total	14,567
Stowaway	2		

Recapitulation.

BY SEX.

Males	13,123
Females	1,444
Total	14,567

Recapitulation—Continued.

BY NATIONALITY.

Americans.....	1,666
Spaniards	53
Natives.....	10,636
Chinos.....	2,021
Europeans.....	127
Japanese	64
Total.....	14,567

BY SERVICE.

Enlisted men of United States Army.....	144
Enlisted men of United States Navy.....	5
Enlisted men of United States Marine Corps.....	3
Sailors from merchant marine.....	6
Total	158

Report of strength of the Department of Police on June 30, 1902.

Inspector and acting chief.....	1
Chief Secret Service	1
Assistant inspector	1
Surgeon.....	1
Assistant surgeon	1
Captains	6
Lieutenants.....	6
First class sergeants	19
First class roundsmen.....	18
First class patrolmen.....	290
Second class sergeants	10
Second class roundsmen	6
Second class patrolmen.....	26
Third class sergeants.....	15
Third class roundsmen	20
Third class patrolmen.....	309

RIVER AND HARBOR POLICE.

First class sergeants	4
First class roundsmen.....	2
First class patrolmen	24
Third class patrolmen.....	13

LAUNCH CREW.

Master	1
Mate.....	1
Engineers	2
Firemen.....	4
Sailors.....	12

SECRET SERVICE BUREAU.

Employees.....	25
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MUNICIPAL BOARD.

59

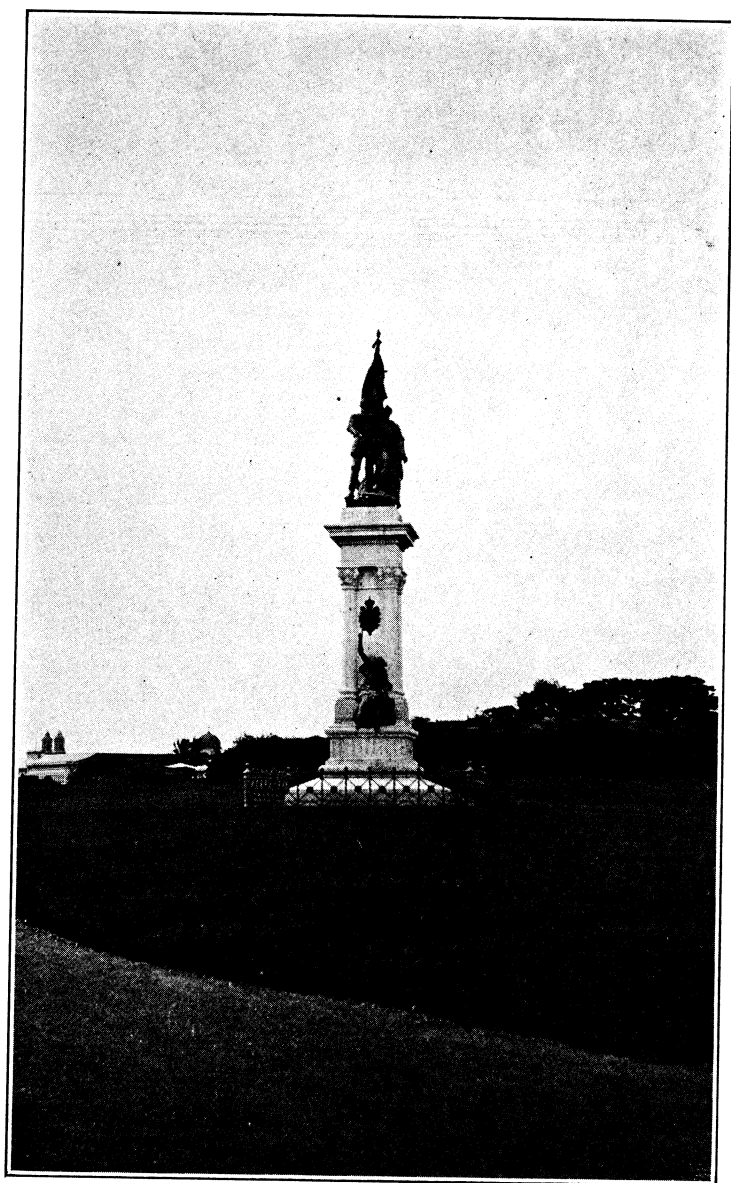
OFFICE FORCE.

Chief clerk	1
Property clerk.....	1
Clerks and interpreters	12
Messengers	2
Station interpreters	3
Special native police.....	104
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Total	941

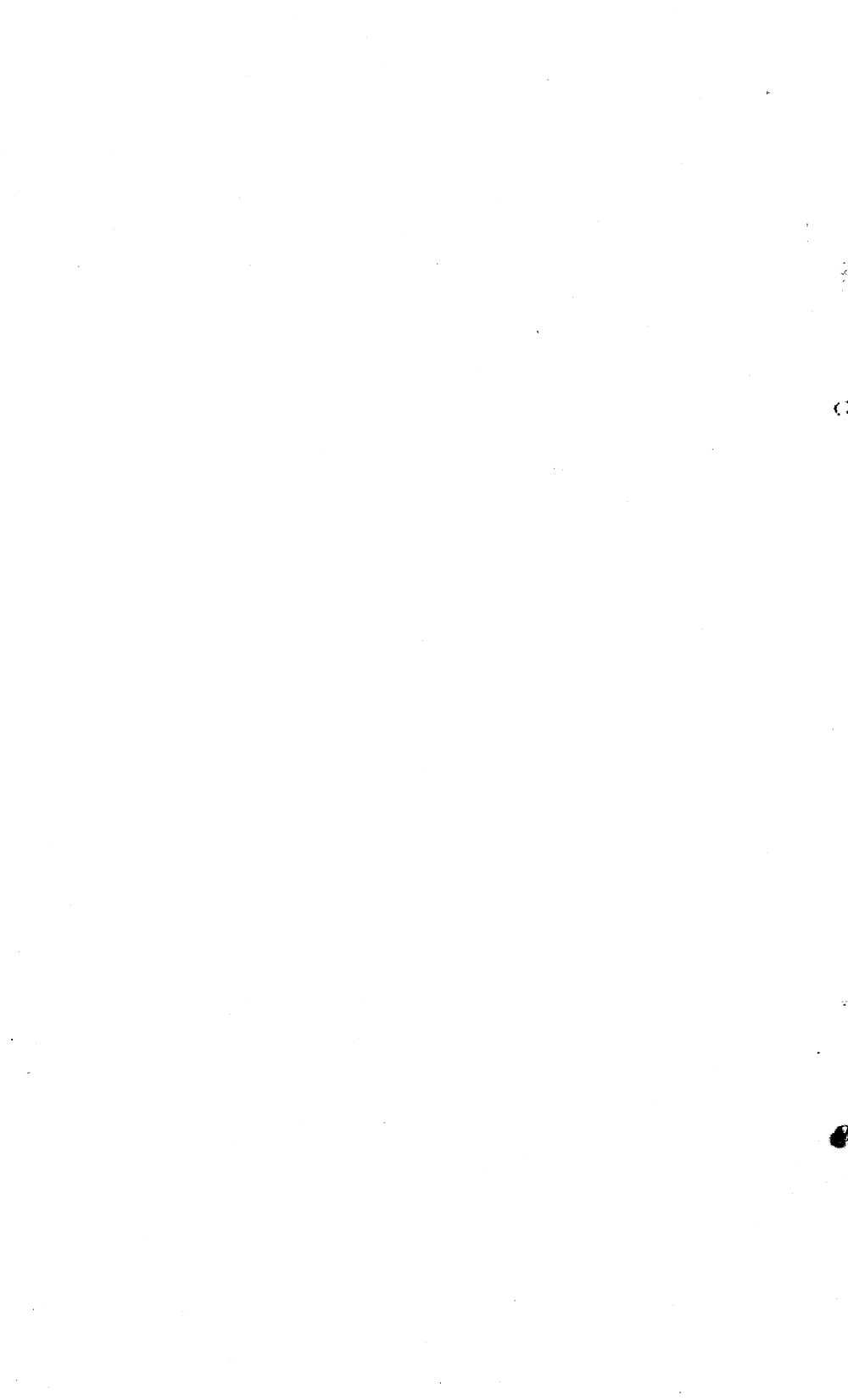
LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Law Department, as organized under the Manila Charter, consists of the offices of the City Attorney and the Prosecuting Attorney, with the City Attorney as the head of the Department. The municipal courts, justice of the peace courts and the sheriff of the city of Manila are also under the supervision of the City Attorney. Upon the organization of the Department John W. Haussermann was appointed City Attorney and William H. Bishop Prosecuting Attorney. On January 4, 1902, Mr. Haussermann resigned his position as City Attorney to accept the appointment as assistant attorney general of the Philippine Islands, and on January 27, 1902, W. L. Goldsborough was appointed to fill the vacancy, Modesto Reyes acting as City Attorney in the interim. William H. Bishop resigned as Prosecuting Attorney on May 21, 1902, Frank B. Ingersoll acting as Prosecuting Attorney until June 3, 1902, when Mr. Ingersoll was appointed to the position. At the organization of the city government Modesto Reyes was appointed assistant city attorney, Dionisio Chango, first assistant prosecuting attorney, José Ner, second assistant prosecuting attorney, and Grant T. Trent, third assistant prosecuting attorney. Grant T. Trent resigned his position on August 30, 1901, to accept a commission in the United States Army, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Frank B. Ingersoll on November 12, 1901, upon whose promotion to the position of Prosecuting Attorney on June 3, 1902, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Jesse George on June 12, 1902. The position of second assistant prosecuting attorney became vacant upon the death of the incumbent, José Ner, on March 31, 1902, and remained vacant until the end of the fiscal year. J. M. Liddell and Augustus McManus were appointed judges of the municipal court south and north, respectively, upon the organization of the city government. Mr. McManus was granted leave of absence and permission to visit the United States on October 14, 1901, and Thomas L. McGirr was temporarily appointed to the position on November 7, 1901. Mr. McManus resigned the position of judge of the municipal court north to take effect January 24, 1902, in order to accept a commission in the United States Army, and Thomas L. McGirr was continued in the position.

A great part of the work of the City Attorney's office has been the investigation of titles of city property and the searching of the archives of the old Spanish municipality for evidence for use in suits brought against the city, and in suits brought by the city against private indi-



MONUMENT OF LEGASPI AND URDANETA. PURCHASED BY POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AND BROUGHT TO MANILA SHORTLY BEFORE THE SURRENDER, 1898. REPAIRED AND ERECTED BY BRIG. GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS, WHILE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, 1900.



viduals, many of whom had appropriated city property during the interval between the Spanish regime and the establishment of the American government in the city. Many records of the former municipality were destroyed at the occupation of Manila by the American forces and endless trouble has been experienced and much time consumed in placing the remaining portion of these records in such shape as to be of use to the city. This work has fallen to the lot of the City Attorney and marked progress has been made, both in the way of filing and indexing same. Previous to the organization of the city government no titles of city property were registered and no record, as far as could be found, had ever been made of city property. This work was immediately taken up and land is being registered as fast as practicable, and in many cases suits have been brought to dispossess the unlawful holders of such property. Great credit is due to W. L. Goldsborough, the present head of the Law Department, for the clearing up of the titles to much city property and placing it in such shape that at the present time it can be rented, sold or held for city purposes, as the case may be, without inconvenience.

The quarters at the disposal of the municipal courts and the justice of the peace courts have been somewhat unsatisfactory, and the necessity for new buildings and more suitable court rooms is urgent.

On October 17, 1901, Act No. 267 was enacted by the Philippine Commission, section 1 of which act amends section 12 of the Manila Charter, providing for the appointment of city officials by the Municipal Board, in such manner as to place the appointment of officials of the Law Department with the Civil Governor.

Upon the organization of the city government James J. Peterson was appointed sheriff of the city of Manila and W. H. Mitchell, deputy sheriff.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY.

Investigations, generally among the old Spanish, insular and municipal archives, and resulting reports to the Municipal Board and the various city departments	94
Legal opinions rendered to the Municipal Board and various city departments (these are written opinions); in addition numerous oral opinions have been rendered concerning matters of current business.....	158
Ordinances prepared for the action of the Municipal Board.....	47
Resolutions prepared for the action of the Municipal Board.....	4
Acts prepared for the action of the Philippine Commission.....	5
Bonds, contracts, deeds, leases, etc., prepared and submitted to the Municipal Board	63
City land titles cleared and registered.....	6
Suits attended to.....	14

Eight of the above suits were brought against the city. In three of these no hearing has been had; in the fourth three successive motions made by the plaintiff for an interlocutory injunction have been denied, a demurrer to the complaint has been sustained, the complaint has been

three times amended, and, as finally amended, demurred to; in the fifth an interlocutory judgment was issued *ex parte*, vacated and re-issued restraining the city from enforcing one of its ordinances, and the case is now in the Supreme Court on appeal; in the sixth there has been two trials, one before a justice of the peace and later in the Court of First Instance, and both courts held that the plaintiff had no action against the city; in the seventh the plaintiff introduced his proofs and rested his case on July 10, whereupon the city moved for judgment on the ground that the proofs failed to sustain certain essential allegations of the complaint, and the court has this motion still under consideration; and in the eighth the plaintiff's application for an interlocutory injunction against the city has been denied.

Each of the six suits in which the city is plaintiff were brought to recover real property claimed by the city. In two of these no hearing has been had; in the third a settlement was reached by the defendants paying damages and costs and acknowledging the city's title to the land in question; and in the fourth, fifth, and sixth, demurrers interposed by the defendants to the complaints have been overruled.

A large portion of the time of the office is consumed in investigations and the preparation of opinions and reports in which the acts of the old Spanish insular and municipal officials are involved, the loss or mutilation of about half of the city archives in 1898 making such investigations very difficult. This is particularly true of investigations into the city's titles to real estate since it was not the custom of the Spaniards to register city titles. Of the numerous claims formally presented against the city, none have their origin prior to the establishment of the present city government and none originating more recently, an adverse opinion has been rendered after investigation with few exceptions, generally resulting in the abandonment of the claim by the claimant without legal proceedings. The only decision secured against the city was in the case in which the injunction was granted as above stated, and that was promptly carried to the Supreme Court on appeal.

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

The work accomplished by this office was as follows:

Number of cases instituted in the municipal courts.....	372
Number of cases instituted in the Courts of First Instance.....	121
Total	493

Disposition of municipal court cases.

Convictions.....	143
Dismissals by prosecution.....	35
Acquittals.....	58
Remanded to Court of First Instance.....	57
No record of disposition available.....	55

Disposition of municipal court cases—Continued.

Appealed to Court of First Instance.....	11
Bail forfeited	3
Defendant not found.....	4
Turned over to military authorities.....	1
Complaint not sworn to.....	2
Turned over to other provinces.....	2
Pending.....	1
Total	372

Cases in Court of First Instance.

Cases originating in Court of First Instance.....	121
Remanded from municipal courts.....	57
On appeal from municipal courts.....	11
Total	189

Disposition of cases in Court of First Instance.

Convictions.....	96
Dismissals.....	19
Acquittals.....	27
Escaped before trial.....	5
Remanded to municipal courts.....	2
Defendant not arrested.....	1
No record of disposition obtainable.....	11
Transferred to Court of Customs Appeals.....	1
Pending.....	27
Total	189

Number of letters written.....	373
Number of letters received.....	208
Number of deaths investigated as Coroner.....	26

While the number of cases in the municipal courts was seemingly large, in a great percentage of them the work of the Prosecuting Attorney's office was confined to the preparation of complaints. This is due to the fact that both the Police Department and the Secret Service Bureau are becoming able to handle a great many cases in the municipal courts and the fact that the constantly increasing work in the Courts of First Instance keeps the entire force of the Prosecuting Attorney's office busily employed.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF.

The processes receiving the attention of this office were as follows:

Summons with copies of complaints served.....	1,398
Citations for witnesses.....	1,652
Executions received and disposed of.....	222
Attachments made	42
Attachments released	33
Orders of ouster and restitution.....	70

Orders to deposit property.....	5
Orders to deliver property.....	5
Orders to vacate.....	2
Orders to recover.....	2
Order to complete contract.....	1
Orders to render accounts.....	6
Order to take possession.....	1
Orders to show cause.....	9
Orders to deposit children.....	3
Orders of injunction.....	13
Notification of garnishee.....	22
Notification to hold property.....	8
Notifications with copies of petitions.....	31
Notice of appeal served.....	1
Arrests.....	26
Assessors summoned	22
Advertising sales	35
Sales made	9
Search warrants served.....	3
Writ of mandamus served.....	1
Writs of habeas corpus served.....	37

Processes received from the provinces and served as follows:

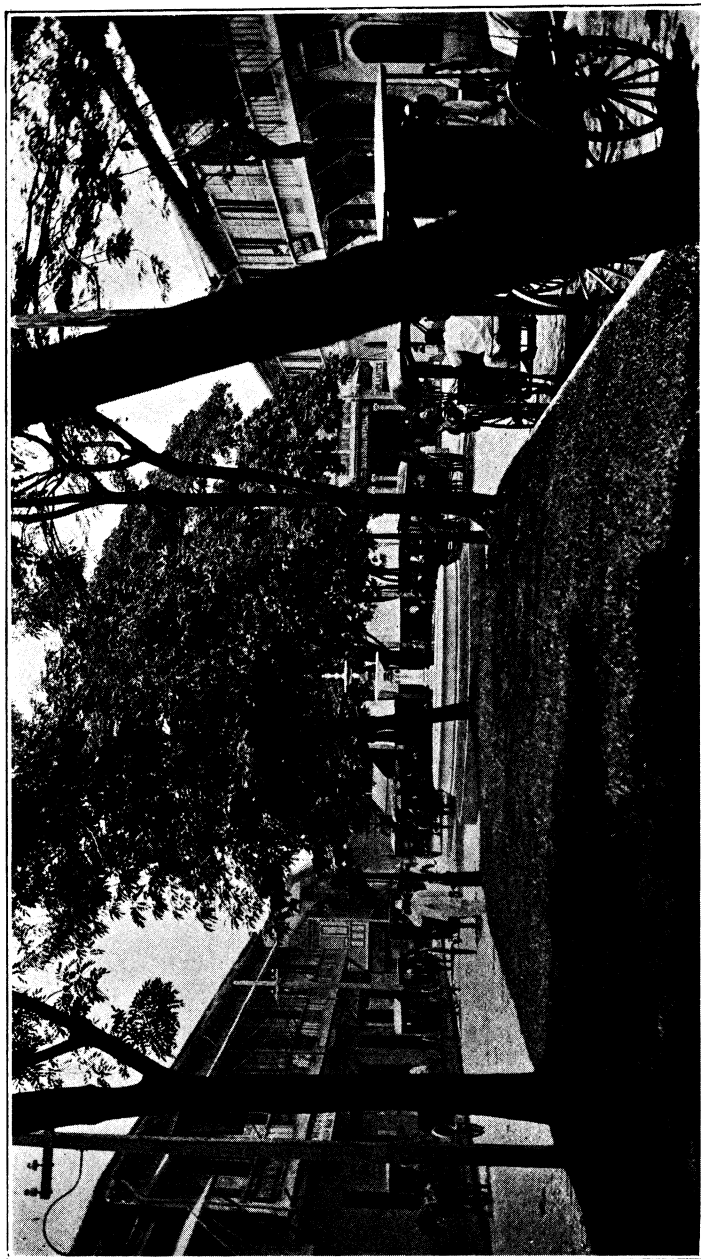
Summons with copies of complaint.....	3
Citation for witnesses	16
Releasing attachment	1

Processes received from the United States and served:

Summons with copy of complaint.....	1
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Municipal court south of the Pasig.

Total number of cases.....	4,297
Total number of persons tried.....	5,460
Cases sent to the Court of First Instance.....	64
Offenses:	
Violations of Ordinances 10 and 11, regulating the use of streets and public vehicles	680
Drunk and disorderly, disturbing the peace, etc.....	505
Gambling.....	292
Assault	264
Committing nuisances	160
Vagrancy.....	138
Cruelty to animals.....	134
Violation of ordinances relating to licenses (other than liquor licenses)	104
Violations of ordinances relating to sanitary regulations.....	100
Disobeying police officer, resisting arrest, malicious mischief, carrying concealed weapons, etc.....	150
Larceny.....	347
Receiving stolen goods.....	28
Bribery and attempted bribery.....	29
Extortion	13
Impersonating police	13
Reckless driving and riding.....	145



PLAZA CERVANTES, IN THE CENTER OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.

Municipal court south of the Pasig—Continued.

Race and sex of persons convicted:

Filipinos, male	3,665
Filipinos, female	302
Chinese, male	622
Chinese, female	0
Americans, male	616
Americans, female	2
Spaniards, male	23
Spaniards, female	0
Japanese, male	15
Japanese, female	2
Other nationalities, male.....	15
Other nationalities, female.....	1

Collections and forfeitures (fines, etc.), \$43,297.85 (United States currency).

Municipal court north of Pasig.

Total number of cases.....	6,720
Total number of persons tried.....	8,280
Cases sent to Court of First Instance.....	85
Total number of convictions.....	5,410
Number of persons fined.....	5,005
Number of persons sentenced to Bilibid.....	472
Went to Bilibid for non-payment of fine.....	704

Offenses:

Violation of ordinances relating to public vehicles.....	1,305
Violation of ordinances relating to public streets and places.....	165
Drunk and disorderly.....	531
Disturbing the peace by fighting.....	1,045
Disturbing the peace by throwing stones.....	15
Disturbing the peace by shouting.....	75
Gambling.....	1,375
Assault.....	890
Obstructing streets and sidewalks.....	190
Committing nuisances	85
Reckless riding and driving.....	170
Vagrancy.....	290
Cruelty to Animals.....	285
Violation of license regulations.....	245
Violation of sanitary regulations.....	592
Violation of Liquor Law.....	15
Destruction of property, posting bills, begging, resisting arrest, etc.....	278
Larceny.....	411
Embezzlement	167
Assault and battery.....	151

Race and sex of persons convicted:

Filipinos, male	5,645
Filipinos, female	893
Chinese, male	1,103
Chinese, female	2
Americans, male	549
Americans, female	4

Municipal court north of the Pasig—Continued.

Race and sex of persons convicted—Continued.

Spaniards, male	11
Spaniards, female	5
Japanese, male	19
Japanese, female	2
Other Asiatics, male.....	14
Other Asiatics, female.....	0
Other males	32
Other females	1

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The matters disposed of in these two courts were as follows:

Suits for recovery of sums of money.....	558
Suits to recover possession of real property.....	346
Compromises adjusted	39
Affidavits taken	148
Marriages solemnized and certificates issued.....	21
Marriages registered	1,654
Deposits of money received.....	30
Family councils legalized.....	4
Suits for return of personal property and for specific performance of contract.....	70
Collections, costs, and fees, \$3,866.36 (local currency).	

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On August 7, 1901, when the city of Manila was organized under Act No. 183 of the United States Philippine Commission, the Fire Department was separated from the Department of Streets, Parks, Fire and Sanitation and formed into a distinct department, all equipment and apparatus relating to the Department being turned over. F. R. Dodge was appointed chief with J. W. Hoey as his assistant. Upon the resignation of F. R. Dodge as chief of the Department on October 25, 1901, a request was made to the Civil Service Board to furnish the name of a competent and experienced chief. In answer to this the name of Hugh Bonner, late chief of New York City, was submitted and he was appointed on December 28, 1901, taking charge of the department April 25, 1902. Between the date of resignation of F. R. Dodge and the arrival of Chief Bonner the Department was in charge of Deputy Chief Hoey.

The personnel of the Department at the present time consists of:

1 Chief of Department.	5 Lieutenants (native).
1 Deputy Chief.	4 Engineers (native).
1 Chief Engineer.	15 Drivers.
1 Electrician.	3 Drivers (native).
2 Clerks.	29 Pipemen (native).
2 Linemen.	11 Truckmen (native).
5 Captains.	

This is a total of eighty men.

ORGANIZATION.

The force is organized into four engine companies and one hook and ladder company, which are equipped as follows:

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Tandway fire station.—It is expected that by August 1, 1902, this company will be organized, carrying 158 feet of ladders, drawn by two horses; one extra hose wagon, carrying 1,000 feet of hose, drawn by two horses. Personnel: One captain (American), 1 lieutenant (American), 13 firemen (4 Americans and 9 natives).

Engine Company No. 1, Santa Cruz fire station.—One steam fire engine, drawn by two horses, "Merryweather," London, England, make, about 400 gallons capacity and in fair condition; one hose wagon drawn by two horses, carrying 1,000 feet of hose. Personnel: One captain (American), 1 lieutenant (native), 1 engineer (native), and 15 firemen (4 Americans and 11 natives).

Engine Company No. 2, Santa Cruz fire station.—One steam fire engine drawn by two horses, "Shand, Mason & Company," London,

England, make, about 400 gallons capacity and in fair condition; one hose wagon drawn by two horses, carrying 1,000 feet of hose. Personnel: One captain (American), 1 lieutenant (native), 2 engineers (native), and 6 firemen (4 Americans and 2 natives).

Engine Company No. 3, Paco fire station.—One manual engine drawn by two ponies. This machine is very old, but the pump is in fair condition. One hose wagon drawn by two horses, carrying 1,000 feet of hose; one two-wheeled supply cart drawn by one pony, used to convey an extra supply of coal to fires occurring in the district. Personnel: One captain (American), 1 lieutenant (native), and 10 firemen (3 Americans and 7 natives).

Engine Company No. 4, Manila fire station.—One portable steam engine drawn by hand, about 25 gallons per minute capacity, in fair condition; one two-wheeled cart drawn by one pony, used to carry about 450 feet of hose, in fair condition; one two-wheeled supply cart drawn by one pony, used to carry coal, play pipes, wrenches, etc. Personnel: One captain (American), 1 lieutenant (native), 1 engineer (native), and 14 firemen (natives).

In all 6,000 feet of hose is distributed amongst the different companies, all of which hose is in first-class condition.

FIRE STATIONS.

Tanduary fire station, located at the junction of Calles Concordia and Romero Aquino, Quiapo district, is expected to be occupied by Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Various improvements such as the widening of the front entrance of the apparatus house, four stalls on the apparatus floor for the use of the horses of the company, the leveling and graveling of the inside court are now being made by the members of the company. The Department of Engineering and Public Works has in hand the installation of thirteen incandescent lights and a bath and lavatory room, the drainage being conducted to a cesspool constructed on the Romero Aquino side of the station.

Santa Cruz station, located at the junction of Calles Alcala and Enrile, Santa Cruz district, accommodates the headquarters office, the office of the city electrician and Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 2. The sanitary condition of this stable is good. The following improvements have been made in the station by Department skill and labor: Room fitted up, with loft of upper floor, and shelving to accommodate department supplies; a storage room for forage; and room for use as a general repair and blacksmith shop. A concrete floor with cement finish has been put in the hose tower. The stone floor in the stalls of the stable in the rear of the station has been removed and replaced with gravel. A plank runway seven feet wide by fifty feet long, underlaid with concrete, has been placed on the apparatus floor for the use of Engine Company No. 1. Four stalls are being built for the use of the same company, two of which are nearly



ENGINE COMPANY No. 4, WALLED CITY. ENGINE, HOSE CART, AND COAL CART.
OLD SPANISH APPARATUS.

completed. These stalls will have cement drainage connection with the sewer. The granite floor of this room has been entirely taken up preparatory to making the floor of rubble and cement. The Department of Engineering and Public Works completed the bath room and lavatory, with sewer connections, and installed fourteen additional incandescent electric lights.

Paco fire station, located on Calle Nozaleda (opposite Paco cemetery), Paco district, is occupied by Engine Company No. 3. The sanitary condition of this station is good. The members of the company have made the following improvements: The entire floor has been raised and re-cemented. An enclosed shed has been erected at the rear of the station to accommodate one piece of apparatus and an outside enclosed shed has been constructed to stall eight horses. The entire interior of the fire station has been rearranged, the walls whitewashed and the woodwork repainted and retinted. A board floor has been put in the stalls on the apparatus floor and a concrete floor placed in the feed room. Lockers for the use of the men were made and placed in position. The Department of Engineering and Public Works installed three additional electric lights and has commenced the erection of a frame structure to accommodate a chemical engine and two horses, with sleeping apartments for the men necessary to man the apparatus.

Manila fire station, located in the Ayuntamiento building on Calle Aduana, Intramuros, is occupied by Engine Company No. 4. Two rooms, with a street entrance, are occupied by the engine company. The sanitary condition of the station is good. A building at the juncture of Calles Aduana and Audencia, Intramuros, is being reconstructed by the Department of Engineering and Public Works for use as a fire station and, when completed, the rooms in the Ayuntamiento will be vacated.

HORSES.

Great difficulty has been experienced in purchasing good fire horses on account of the lack of material to select from. Most of the horses purchased have been unbroken and it has taken considerable time to fit them for their work. In some cases they have been found entirely unsuitable as fire horses and exchanges have been made with other departments of the city government. All horses have received the best of care and have been well trained by those in charge of them. Many of them, after a month's training, will answer promptly to a call and take their places at the pole of the apparatus. The horses at present in the service are as follows:

American.....	27
Australian	2
Native.....	13
Total	42

APPARATUS.

The apparatus turned over by the former city government has been found entirely inadequate for the needs of the city and its condition is very poor. All possible steps have been taken to improve the condition of the Department from its organization, and on January 27, 1902, a contract was entered into by the Insular Purchasing Agent for the following apparatus, at a cost of \$35,338, United States currency, viz:

Two "Metropolitan" steam fire engines, capacity 700 gallons per minute, with Fox tube boilers, complete, with implements, tools and apparatus; four chemical engines, improved double cylinder, horizontal, four-wheeled carriages, capacity 80 gallons per cylinder, system carbonic acid gas, complete with tools, appliances and instruments. The disposition to be made of this new apparatus will be shown under the head of "Organization."

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

The fire alarms throughout the city are at present received over the telephone system now in use by the Manila Telephone Company, on which the Department has been entirely dependent for receiving fire alarms. It is needless to say that the service is of the most inferior class and not to be depended upon at any time when required for use to announce fire alarms from a distance. There is usually a great delay before these messages are received at the fire stations, with the result that before any of the apparatus can arrive at the scene, the fire has gained great headway, usually causing great loss to buildings and stock.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

On October 26, 1901, requisition was made on the Insular Purchasing Agent for a complete police and fire alarm system, to be purchased from the Gamewell Fire and Police Alarm Company. This alarm system is to consist of eighty boxes and all the appliances necessary for the installation and operation of the system, including a large steam whistle which will be operated from the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant. This system will be completed within the next quarter and it is hoped that it will render sufficient service in reducing, to a great extent, the amount of losses by fire annually occurring in the city. The system will be equal to any yet devised and will represent the latest improvements in appliances for transmitting and announcing alarms of fire from a distance. The city will then be well protected against fire and this should be the means of lowering fire insurance rates, which at present are high, considering the record of fires during the past year.

The construction of this system, which is under the direct supervision of the City Electrician, will commence during the month of July, 1902. In this construction the use of the poles of the Electric Light Company

and of the Signal Corps will save the city considerable expense. Many difficulties will be encountered on account of the bad condition of the wires already strung throughout the city and the necessity of placing the wires of this system so that they will not be in danger of contact with them. The method of construction of buildings also increases the difficulties as the overhanging upper stories precludes the placing of poles on the curb line with sufficient space between them and the adjoining building, which necessitates the placing of poles of sufficient height to carry the wires over the buildings instead of at the sides of them.

WATER SUPPLY.

The natural pressure of water in the mains is of very little use in the fighting of fire without the assistance of the engines. Hydrants in the streets are old and worn out and should be replaced as soon as practicable by modern fire plugs. The mains are, for the most part, small and insufficient for the proper protection of the city from fire.

The esteros of the city have been found very serviceable in furnishing water and remedy to some degree the lack of the necessary supply from the mains. These esteros, however, cover only a portion of the city and in the districts of Intramuros, Ermita and Malate, where there are none, the water supply would be insufficient in case of a large fire. The four chemical engines will be of great assistance in supplying this deficiency and it is thought that many of the fires will be extinguished by this means when the alarm system is put into service and the apparatus can be put on the scene of the fire before too much headway has been gained. The need of an enlarged system of water supply is very evident and it is hoped that some improvement can be made in this direction in the near future.

FIRES.

From August 1, 1901, to the end of the fiscal year the Department responded to forty-seven alarms of fire. The total amount of damages resulting from these fires was \$42,058, United States currency, covered by insurance amounting to \$70,500, United States currency.

During the past year the number of fires was remarkably small considering the extent of the city and the large number of buildings of light material, which, in addition to the little care that is taken by the inhabitants to protect themselves and their property from such accidents, makes the chance of fire very great.

During the year the Department has been called upon by the Board of Health to supervise the destruction of infected nipa shacks which have been condemned by them as unsanitary, the presence of the Fire Department being required to prevent the spread of fire from these shacks to adjoining property. This was accomplished by the Department whenever called upon.

In the month of May the town of Malabon was visited by a destructive fire which had gotten beyond the control of those who were endeavoring to extinguish it. The Department, in response to an urgent request from General Wheaton to send men and apparatus to Malabon immediately, the fire having gotten beyond the control of the local authorities, immediately sent men and apparatus to the scene of the conflagration in time to render efficient aid in checking the spread of the flames. This was done at a considerable risk to this city as it drew from the city at least one-third of the active force for many hours, the means at the disposal of the city for its own protection being inadequate. For detailed report of fires see "Exhibit A."

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION.

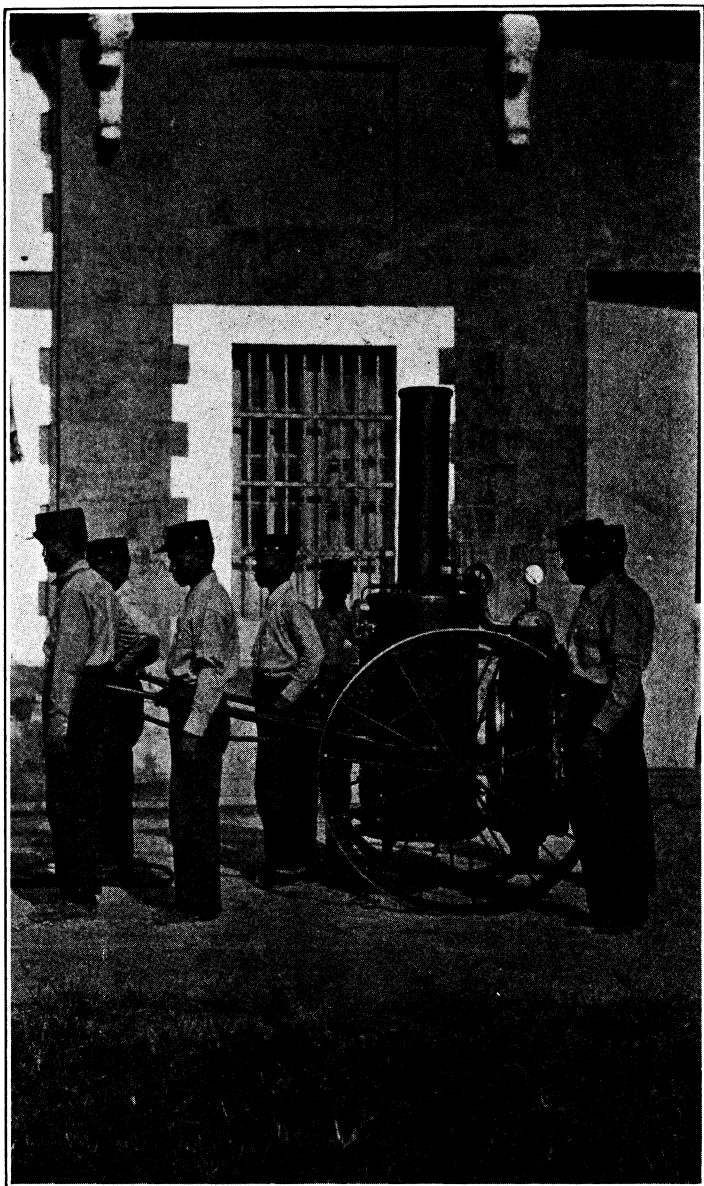
The City Electrician and the men under his charge have made a thorough inspection of all buildings in which electricity has previously been installed without proper inspection. The work of installation was done indiscriminately by parties who claimed to have a knowledge of and experience in such work, inferior electrical conductors being used, thereby jeopardizing much valuable property, which would not have been the case if proper installations had been made and the work supervised by government inspectors. In all cases where electric lights are to be installed, permits must be obtained from the City Electrician and all work must comply strictly with the requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of the United States and be installed subject to inspection and approval under these regulations.

The Municipal Board has under consideration an ordinance which relates to the sale and supply of electricity and telephone service and the inspection and installation of electric wires, meters and other apparatus. This ordinance will require the inspection by the city of all meters used in measuring the supply of electricity from the Electric Light Company. This work will entail some outlay in the way of apparatus for the proper testing of meters. It will also require additional assistance for a thorough inspection of electrical installations throughout the city. It has been impracticable to enforce all the requirements necessary for safety and good order in the public streets, as pertains to electric wires and apparatus, on account of the absence of laws or regulations in force in the city of Manila which fully covered this point.

During the period from August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902, seven hundred and twelve permits were granted and the work done under these permits was inspected by the City Electrician, for which permits the sum of \$951.50, United States currency, was paid.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS.

There is in course of construction in the district of San Nicolas, at the corner of Calles Madrid and San Fernando, a new fire station which will be modern in every particular. When completed it will accommodate an



SPANISH FIRE ENGINE.

engine company, a hook and ladder company and a chemical engine, this being ample protection for this district, which is one of great importance on account of the government buildings and a large number of warehouses belonging to private firms.

The building at the corner of Calles Aduana and Audencia, Intramuros, formerly used by the street department as a warehouse, is being remodeled for use as a fire station and, when completed, will be capable of housing three companies. This station will be an important one on account of the new works of the port and the large number of buildings and warehouses that will necessarily be constructed there in the near future.

The necessity for a wide gate in the city wall at this side of the Walled City is very apparent, as at the present time the narrow gates are not of sufficient width to allow of the passage of fire apparatus even at a slow rate of speed, and it is hoped that the new gate, for which plans have been drawn up, will be constructed in the near future. This will allow of the passage through the Walled City of the apparatus from the central fire station, as well as the passage of the apparatus from the station in Intramuros to any part of the city without the walls in event of large conflagrations occurring which may require more companies than those stationed in the immediate vicinity.

Plans have been drawn up for a central fire station to be located near the southern approach to the Santa Cruz bridge in a piece of ground which is now a part of the Botanical Gardens. This location is all that could be desired for a central fire station, as it will enable the company stationed there to reach all parts of the city when necessary to assist other companies. The present quarters at Santa Cruz fire station are not ample for the headquarters of the Department and it is absolutely necessary to push the work on the new station as rapidly as possible. The completion of this station will give a total of six stations, distributed as follows: Ermita (central station), Intramuros, San Nicolas, Santa Cruz, Quiapo and Paco. This distribution thoroughly protects all the districts of the city.

THEATERS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

At present there is no ordinance in force in the city of Manila for the regulation of theaters or places of amusement regarding protection against fire. However, the Municipal Board now has an ordinance under consideration for the necessary regulation of such places. The buildings now in use for purposes of public amusement are mostly old and built of inflammable materials, which makes it essential that they be required to be provided with some means of extinguishing fires and that better provision be made for exits and that the arrangement of the seats be such that the house can be emptied in the shortest possible time. At present one or two firemen are detailed from the Department to attend public

entertainments equipped with the necessary hose or chemicals, as the case may be, for the extinguishing of fires and to prevent, if possible, any fire gaining sufficient headway to be of danger to the public.

INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

Many old, dilapidated and dangerous structures existing in this city, the occupants of which formerly permitted violations to exist that were likely to cause fire on their premises and thereby endanger surrounding property, have been thoroughly inspected and all such violations removed when found to exist.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

Inspection of all buildings using steam boilers has been continued from time to time and where such boilers have been found to be in close proximity to exposed woodwork, or danger of any kind likely to cause fire on the premises, all such violations have been removed after allowing sufficient time to elapse in which to remedy the defect.

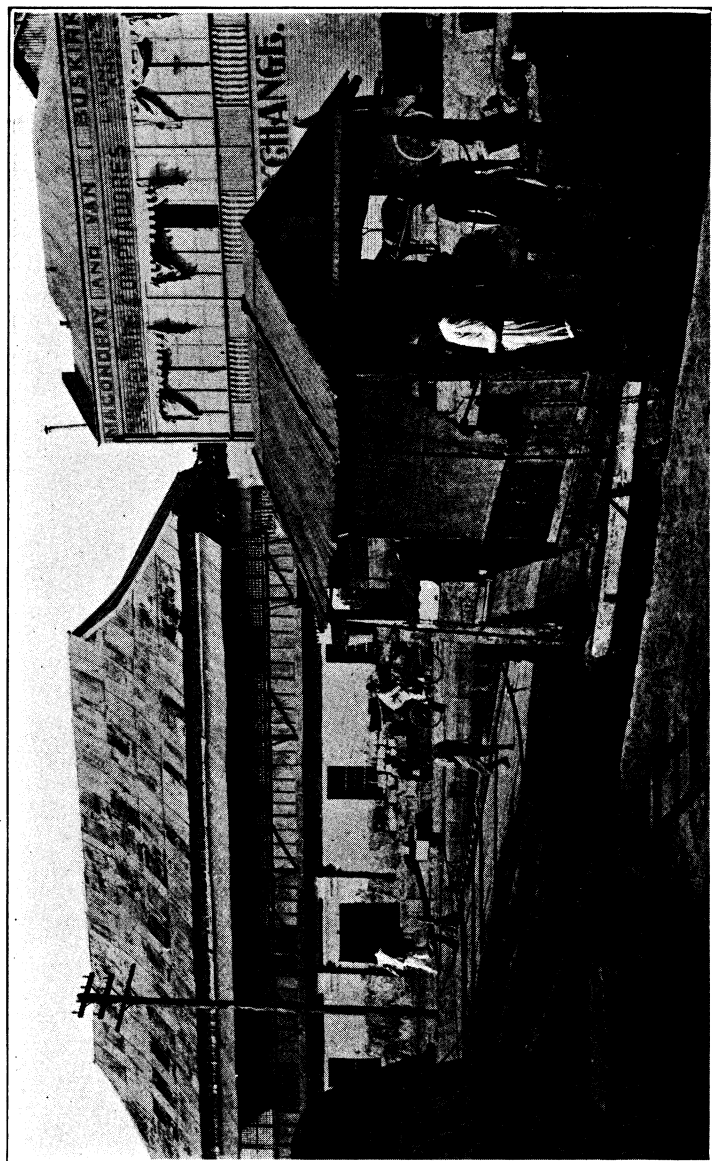
EXPLOSIVES AND COMBUSTIBLES.

The existing laws require the Fire Department to supervise and regulate the manufacture, storage and use of petroleum, gas, acetyline, gunpowder and other highly explosive and combustible matter. This is a very important matter and requires immediate attention, as high explosives will undoubtedly find a market in this city in the near future. To this end ordinances for the proper control and regulation of the manufacture and storage of such materials are under consideration and both the place and manner of storing same will be regulated.

Receipts and expenditures, from August 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

	U. S. currency.
Salaries and wages.....	\$26,492.51
Equipment and fire apparatus.....	8,157.34
Horses.....	2,112.00
Stationery and office supplies.....	776.89
Contingent expenses	2,661.36
Transportation.....	102.38
General supplies	2,869.57
Forage.....	2,390.90
Fire alarm installation.....	27.42

This statement does not show the purchase of the new apparatus nor the apparatus of the alarm system, which amounts to approximately \$35,338, United States currency, and \$37,500, United States currency, respectively. These accounts will be paid as soon as the tests of apparatus have been completed.



ANCIENT FERRY ACROSS BINONDO CANAL. TO BE REPLACED BY BRIDGE COSTING \$12,000.

UNIFORMS.

The uniform of the Fire Department is unsatisfactory, being similar to that used by departments in the United States, and is unsuitable for the tropics. The Chief of the Fire Department is endeavoring to find some durable and light material for this purpose, and, as soon as the material is decided upon, the uniform will be changed to something more serviceable.

SCHOOLS.

Until the end of the fiscal year 1901-1902 night schools were maintained at Santa Cruz, Intramuros and Paco fire stations for the instruction of native firemen, mainly in the English language. Out of the fifty-one native members of the Department many can speak English and almost all of them have some knowledge of the language.

FIRE BOAT.

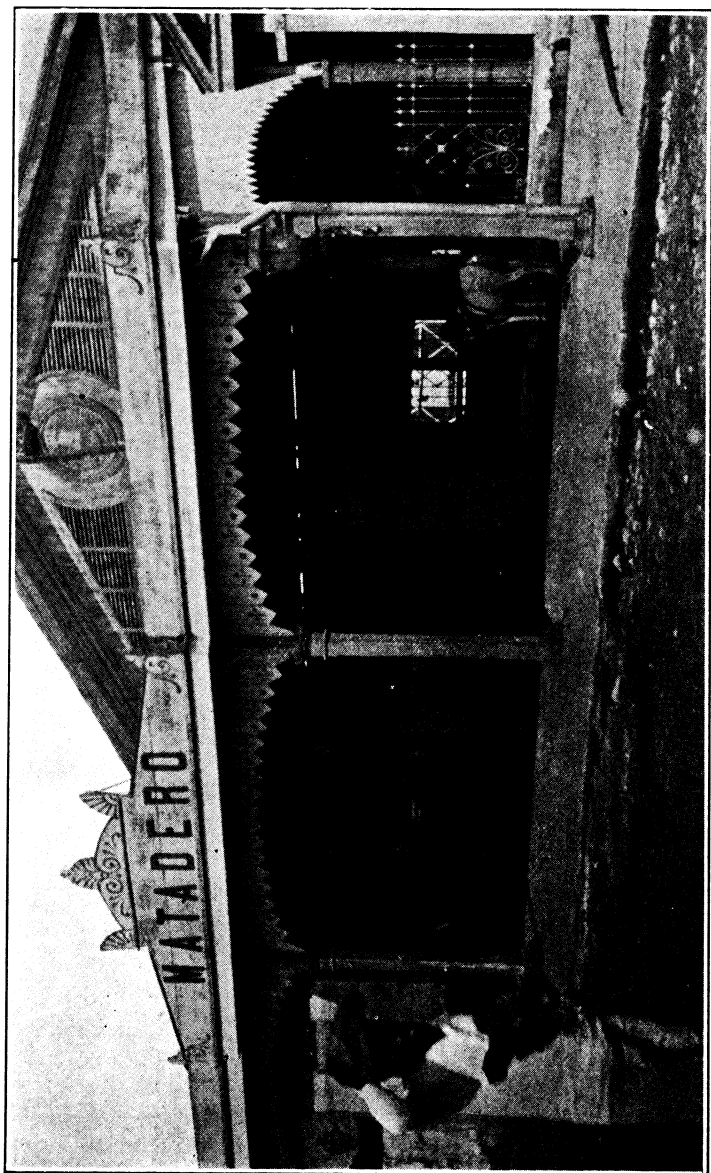
At present there is no fire boat connected with the Department, although the necessity for one is great. The shipping in the river, bay and esteros can only be properly protected in this way and a boat will be purchased as soon as possible. The number of warehouses and buildings of all kinds, both on the river and on the esteros, is very large and there is an immense amount of property endangered in case of fire on the water front. Boats which could be used both in the esteros and on the river and bay would greatly assist the engines in many parts of the city and would increase the efficiency of the Department to a great extent.

The condition of the Fire Department to-day is a credit to Chief Hugh Bonner and his assistants and represents a large amount of work and energy in bringing it up to its present status. The equipment and quarters turned over to the new organization were used by the Spaniards for many years and were extremely crude for a city of this size. Improvements have gone on rapidly and a complete reorganization has taken place, bringing the Department up to the standard of those in cities in the United States. When the alarm system and the new stations now in course of construction are completed, the Department will be by far the finest in the East and will stand well with those of the best cities in the United States.

Report of fires, city of Manila, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

District.	Street and number.	Cause.	Date.	Loss.	Insur- ance.
Intramuros	Arzobispo, 85-99	Electric wire	Aug. 9, 1901		
Paco	San Marcelino, 134	Accidental	Aug. 13, 1901		
Santa Cruz	Alcala and Dulumbayan	Lamp explosion	Sept. 16, 1901	(1)	(2)
Santa Ana	Real	Overturned lamp	Sept. 17, 1901	\$150	(2)
Santa Cruz	San Roque, 42	Lamp explosion	Sept. 28, 1901	(3)	\$2,000
Malate	Herran, 322	do	Oct. 15, 1901	(1)	(2)
Ermita	Marina, 81	Overturned lamp	Nov. 2, 1901	3,000	2,000
Do	do	Heat of adjoining building	do	250	3,500
San Nicolas	Corner Camba and Lara	Overturned lamp	Nov. 23, 1901	7,000	(2)
Binondo	E colta and Bridge, Spain	Defective stove-pipe	Nov. 11, 1901	150	12,000
Do	Plaza Calderon, 191-195	Electric wire	do	40	25,000
San Nicolas	Ilang-Ilang, 89	Defective flue	do	(1)	(2)
Santa Cruz	Santa Rosa, 122	Careless use matches	Nov. 18, 1901	(1)	(2)
Binondo	Escolta, 121	Defective flue	Nov. 19, 1901	100	16,000
Ermita	Faura and San Antonio	False alarm	do		
Santa Cruz	Enrile, 284	Cigar stump	Dec. 7, 1901	(1)	(2)
San Miguel	Novaliches	False alarm	Dec. 19, 1901		
Paco	Peñafrañca	do	Dec. 31, 1901		
Intramuros	Arsenal, Maestranza	Spontaneous combustion	Jan. 1, 1902	100	(2)
Binondo	San Jacinto	Overturned lamp	Jan. 4, 1902	200	(2)
San Nicolas	Muelle de la Reina	Unknown	Jan. 8, 1902	25	(2)
Tondo	Soier and Azcarraga	do	Jan. 17, 1902	25,000	(4)
Malabon	do	do	Feb. 4, 1902		
Tondo	Azcarraga and Ilaya	Magic lantern	Feb. 11, 1902	20	(2)
Paco	Bambang	Unknown	Feb. 13, 1902	25	(2)
Do	Concepción and Marquez	do	Feb. 16, 1902	700	(2)
Santa Cruz	Salcedo, 18	Excelsior shavings ignited	Feb. 23, 1902	(1)	(2)
Tondo	Sanchez	Careless use of fire	Mar. 4, 1902	12	(2)
Binondo	Nueva, 104-108	Unknown	Mar. 8, 1902	75	(2)
Intramuros	Solana, 155	Accidental	Mar. 10, 1902	25	(2)
San Nicolas	Barrio Farola	Unknown	Mar. 28, 1902	2,500	(2)
Paco	Marquez de Comillas, 79	do	do	500	(2)
Binondo	Jolo, 280	Defective flue	Mar. 29, 1902	10	10,000
Sampaloc	Rotonda	Overturned lamp	do	5	(2)
Paco	Nozaleda		Apr. 1, 1902	600	
Intramuros	Hospital	Lamp explosion	Apr. 2, 1902	10	(2)
Trozo	Near San Lazaro Hospital		Apr. 3, 1902	300	
Paco	Nozaleda		Apr. 4, 1902	500	
Do	do		Apr. 5, 1902	200	
Do	Marquez de Comillas		Apr. 7, 1902	25	
Binondo	Rosario	Fuse blown out	Apr. 21, 1902	(1)	(2)
Paco			Apr. 22, 1902	10	
Do	Bagumbayan		Apr. 30, 1902	15	
Do	Corner Nozaleda and Faura		do	10	
San Nicolas		Spontaneous combustion	May 28, 1902	500	(2)
Intramuros	Plaza McKinley	Electric wire	June 19, 1902	1	(2)

¹No loss.²No insurance.³Trifling loss.⁴Partially insured.



THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE. ERECTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 46 to 64, inclusive, of Act No. 183, the Department of Assessments and Collections was organized by Mr. C. H. Sleeper, City Assessor and Collector, Mr. Henry Steere, chief deputy assessor, and Mr. Ellis Cromwell, chief deputy collector, on August 7, 1901. The department thus created consisted of the former offices of the local collector of internal revenue and of the department of licenses and municipal revenue of the city of Manila, with such adenda as were provided by the municipal charter, embracing the appraisement, assessment and collection of all real estate taxes on land, improvements and leaseholds thereon, within the boundaries of the city of Manila, and the imposition and collection of the cedula, or registration tax, all authorized licenses, rents of city lands, markets or other property owned by the city; to receive all fines, forfeitures, fees and costs imposed by municipal courts, fees collected by the sheriff or justices of the peace of Manila, and the collection of all taxes due under law or order imposing internal revenue taxes within the city of Manila, with the exception of the Urbana and frontage taxes, abolished August 7, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of section 47 of Act No. 183; also forestry taxes received from the products cut or taken from the public lands of the provinces outside of Manila.

The clerical forces of the assimilated departments were retained. The personnel, consolidated and revised, consisted of 1 City Assessor and Collector, 1 chief deputy assessor, 1 chief deputy collector, 1 appraiser and 108 clerks, superintendents, bookkeepers, inspectors, market collectors, and laborers, aggregating a quarterly payroll of \$12,647, consisting of 24 American and 84 native clerks and employees at an average monthly compensation of \$39, United States currency.

APPRAISEMENT, ASSESSMENT, AND COLLECTION OF REAL ESTATE TAXES.

The real estate tax being a new departure from the old established Spanish system of taxation in vogue throughout the Archipelago in the past, its introduction, assessment, and collection necessarily met with numerous impediments and unforeseen obstacles, occasioned primarily through ignorance of the law on the part of the majority of the land and house owners, and of the delay experienced in obtaining the necessary printed instructions, forms, and other adjuncts required. For the foregoing reason it was deemed expedient to extend the time in which declarations were required to be filed with the City Assessor and Collector as set forth in section 46 of Act No. 183, from September 1 to September 16, 1901. (*See* Act No. 214, United States Philippine Commission.)

In the preparation and execution of this work the portion of the regular clerical force assigned to this division was found to be entirely inadequate. Authority was therefore applied for and obtained to employ an emergency force of 24 Americans and 50 natives at an average monthly stipend of \$47.70 each, to be utilized as draftsmen, clerks, inspectors, appraisers and measurers. This additional force entered immediately upon their respective duties, the inspectors, measurers and appraisers verifying the declarations as submitted by the property owners with the property to which each pertained; that is, in such instances where the description furnished was sufficient to enable the location of the property. Here another obstacle was encountered, in that fully one-third of the declarations and descriptions furnished by the property holders did not agree with the actual property owned; and in numerous instances property declared could not be located at all. This, therefore, made an entire and complete canvass of the city essential for the proper assessment of the taxable realty within its limits.

In the preparation of the tax rolls, registers, and the checking of the declarations and plans, additional clerical assistance was required. To this end the emergency force was increased by the employment of twenty-two Americans and two natives. This combined force of emergency men was gradually reduced until on June 30 there remained only seventeen Americans and forty-four natives. This additional temporary assistance, however, made it possible to work the entire city by districts and blocks, the declarations as presented by the owners, agents or administrators being distributed to the respective field parties working therein. In this manner a complete canvass of the city was effected. In instances where the plans furnished with the declarations failed to agree with the measurements taken, new plans were prepared by the inspectors and turned over to the draughtsmen for comparison with the skeleton block prepared by the office force. This double check furnished the means of rectifying numerous errors committed by the owners in preparation of their original plats and declarations.

APPRAISING VALUES OF LANDS, IMPROVEMENTS, AND LEASEHOLDS.

Owing to the variations in values submitted by different owners and in order to establish uniformity, the appraised value was calculated by comparison with the amount of some recent sale in close proximity to the property to be appraised by the amount at which held for sale and by inquiries to notaries, real estate men, land owners, and in fact, from any source from which the desired information could be obtained.

The usual method employed in appraising the value of land was, after judicious inquiry and comparison, to arrive at a conservative estimate of the value per square meter of the land on a certain street, this value to govern in the particular vicinity. On improved property the superficial area was computed at 80 per cent and on unimproved property at 70 per

cent of the estimated value, and the lineal frontage at double the rate of the estimated value per square meter. The results of these two give appraised value of the inside lots. On corner lots the higher street rate to govern, and frontage on both streets added. However, occasionally the mean of the two rates would be applied to the area and the frontage added. If on three or four streets, the mean of the rates would be applied with all frontage added.

Interior property, with few exceptions, depending entirely upon the location and condition, was computed at one-half of the street rates with no frontage.

In very deep lots a depth of from twenty to forty meters was computed at street rates, the balance at the interior rate.

Information obtained by the examination of the records of the city registrar was found to be valueless so far as the fixing of the present land values and securing descriptions were concerned. It was therefore abandoned on September 21 and the foregoing method employed.

The plan adopted in appraising improvements was to ascertain the probable cost of the building erected, its present rental value, the number of store or living rooms, and, by a comparison with other buildings in the vicinity, the amount of rent it should earn.

On account of the inaccuracies in the official map furnished this department, and the faulty declarations submitted, property owners were requested to furnish exact plans of their properties in order to secure correct assessment. This request was readily complied with and the work of assessment made much easier.

By virtue of Act No. 341, United States Philippine Commission, enacted January 29, 1902, the district of Santa Ana and the barrio of Gagalangin were attached to the municipality of Manila.

Through the courtesy of the assistant city engineer a transit was procured for a sufficient period to accomplish the survey of the principal portion of the district of Santa Ana, which with the appropriate lines run by the inspectors with tape measures, gave a fair basis for the assessment of the district. The unsurveyed portion will be completed and ready for collection about August 1, 1903.

Up to the present time the lines of the barrio of Gagalangin have not been furnished.

Under date of March 1, 1902, the City Assessor and Collector submitted a certificate to the effect that the listing and valuing of all real estate situated in the city limits had been completed. Notices to this effect were published as provided by section 52 of the Manila Charter, for the period of ten days, in two newspapers, one English and one Spanish, of general circulation. In accordance with these notices 568 protests were filed with the City Assessor and Collector, covering 1,207 pieces of property of which the assessed value was reduced upon 758, sustained upon 420, and increased on 29. Of this number, 82 of the protesters appealed from the

decision of the Assessor and Collector to the board of tax appeals, as provided in section 53 of the Manila Charter. These appeals covered 335 pieces of property, of which the board made the following disposition: 39 were reduced from the assessed value placed by the City Assessor and Collector, 292 were sustained, and 4 increased. The total reductions of these assessed values made by the board of tax appeals was \$288,135.68; the total increase of assessed valuation, \$16,628.94, leaving the net amount of reduction at \$271,506.74.

ASSESSED VALUATION FOR TAX PURPOSES OF THE CITY OF MANILA, EX-
CLUSIVE OF SANTA ANA AND THE BARRIO OF GAGALANGIN.

The tax rolls as hereinbefore described exhibit the assessed value of the taxable real estate and improvements as follows:

Assessed value of land.....	\$24,892,925.74
Assessed value of improvements.....	15,580,547.67

Total assessed value of taxable property.....	40,473,473.41
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of which \$238,275.60 was assessed against eighteen leaseholds.

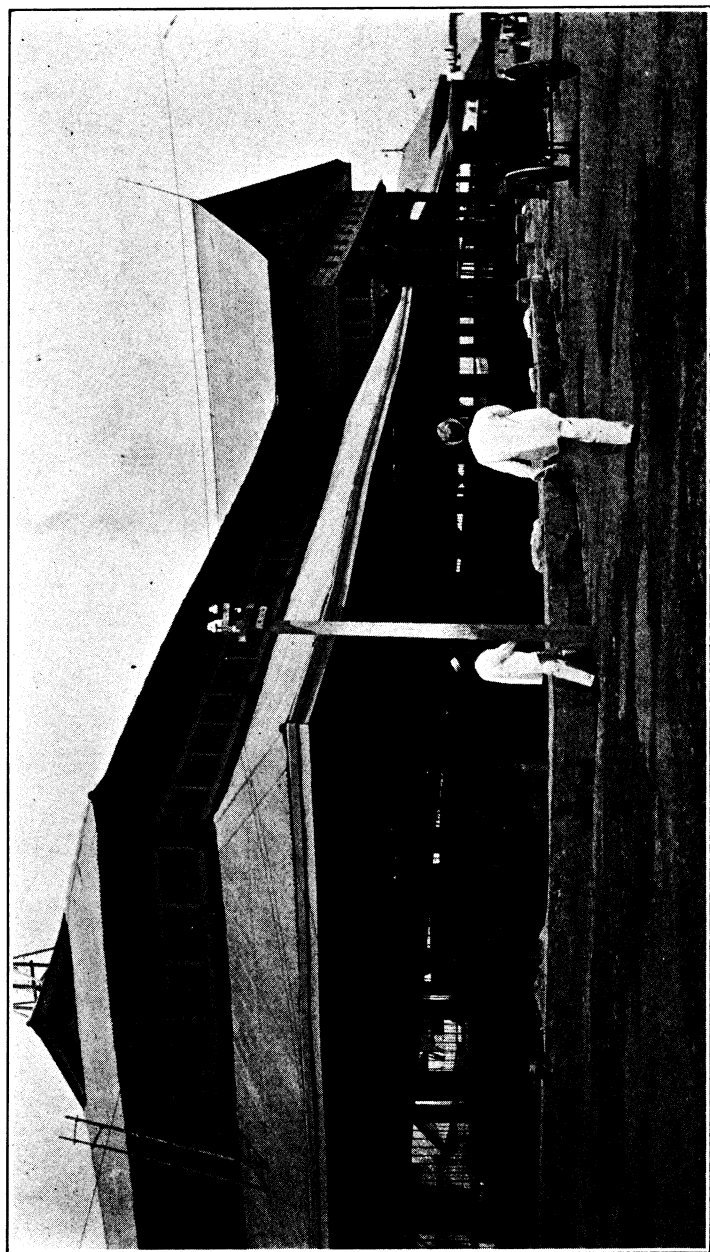
The number of owners represented in the above amounts were 597 owners of unimproved property, 3,983 owners of improved property, and 12,440 owners of houses, making the total number of persons liable to this tax, 17,020. The number of pieces of land assessed against unknown owners was 16. The land was valued at \$31,627.70. The number of houses assessed against unknown owners was 90, value at \$2,100. Total property assessed against unknown owners amounting to \$33,817.70.

In addition to the taxable property within the limits of the city, the records of the assessment division show the following property exempt by law from taxation, under the provisions of the Municipal Code:

Land belonging to the city of Manila.....	\$1,344,806.72	
Improvements belonging to the city of Manila.....	475,180.00	\$1,819,986.72
Land belonging to the Insular Government.....	7,668,594.56	
Improvements belonging to the Insular Government..	1,444,250.00	9,112,844.56
Land belonging to the Military Government.....	1,654,557.32	
Improvements belonging to the Military Government	797,000.00	2,451,557.32
Land and improvements belonging to religious orders.....		3,526,663.24
Land and improvements belonging to the Archbishop of Catholic Church.....		2,737,423.90
Land belonging to various other sects and orders.....	\$5,692,160.80	
Improvements belonging to various other sects and orders.....	161,693.00	5,853,853.80

Total amount of property exempt from this form of taxation	25,502,329.54
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Further information relative to property exempt from taxation in the municipality of Manila is shown in "Exhibit B."



ARRANQUE MARKET. ERECTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

COLLECTION OF REAL-ESTATE TAX.

The collection of land taxes was commenced on May 1, 1902. Every precaution was taken in advance, and provisions were made to handle the anticipated rush of taxpayers. Although notices apprising the public that taxes were due and payable on or before May 31 were published in three daily newspapers, one English, one Spanish and one Tagalog, and additional notices were placed in the public markets, post-office, the City Hall and other conspicuous places throughout the city, comparatively few payments were received until the expiration of about one-half the time allowed.

Although payments came in very rapidly from about May 15, it was deemed advisable to request an extension of the time within which payments could be made without suffering the penalty, from May 31 to June 30, which request was granted in Act No. 409, United States Philippine Commission. This extension gave ample time to allow all taxpayers the meditation and deliberation necessary.

During the period of two months consumed in the collection of these taxes thirteen thousand one hundred and five (13,105) receipts were passed through the cashier's division to the taxpayers, amounting to \$370,779.02.

On credits of Urbana and frontage taxes previously paid for the year 1901 (section 47 Manila Charter), the amount of \$65,392.95 was allowed as follows: Urbana, \$48,457.15; frontage, \$16,935.80.

Total amount of cash collected, \$305,831.26. This amount shows a surplus to the credit of the taxpayers of \$445.39, which represents the amount of Urbana and frontage taxes paid in excess of the assessed land valuation. As no provisions are made by law to refund these items, the method pursued was to allow credit for the full amount of Urbana and frontage tax receipts presented, and a receipt in full for the land or house tax imposed given to the holder, thus canceling the total transaction without further ado.

The number of delinquents on June 30, 1902, was 5,828. The total amount of delinquent tax was \$33,955.71, which is a little more than eight per cent of the total amount of real estate tax assessed; and it is believed that at least one-third of the amount of delinquent taxes will have to be dropped from the tax rolls as uncollectible.

INDUSTRIAL TAX.

The amount of industrial tax collections shows a decrease as against the collections for the same period of last year, although there has been a decided increase in business and a large number of new industries have been established during this period.

There are at present in force 11,135 patents. Issued during this period, 5,101 patents. Number of bajas (canceled patents) during this

period, 1,880. Number of delinquents on June 30, 310. Amount of delinquency, \$1,158.03, United States currency.

A loss of \$12,119.88 was sustained in these collections during the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year on account of the depreciation of local currency, in which this tax is assessed and collected.

There has been collected during this period industrial tax amounting to \$199,524.33½, United States currency, as against \$247,856.01 for the same period of last year.

Most of the large industries which have been organized during the past year are joint stock companies, issuing and selling stock, and the industrial tax on such companies is assessed on the amount of dividends declared, being five per cent of such dividends.

Little or no revenue has accrued from these companies, as very few if any have declared dividends, and it is believed that only a few of them will declare dividends during the coming year, but will carry their profits forward as a reserve fund, which is allowable under the industrial regulations.

It is also thought that several of the large stock companies doing business in these islands are carrying an unusually large reserve fund on account of the fact that the industrial tax will probably be abolished at an early date.

One of the largest of these stock companies, the Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas, has not as yet paid for the year 1901, as they have claims for certain refunds which have not been settled as yet. This alone reduces the collections by about \$15,000, United States currency.

A large number of delinquents are employees, against whom salary tax has been assessed and who have failed to pay. Considerable trouble has been experienced in collecting this tax assessed against salaries.

A large number of bajas (canceled patents) are caused by the different industries canceling their old patents and taking out new ones as their business increased. Also, a great many stores selling foodstuffs have been closed by the Board of Health during the months of April, May and June on account of unsanitary conditions.

STAMP SALES.

The amount of stamp sales for the period covered by this report amount to \$68,510.03½, as against \$85,633.28½ for the same period of last year, which shows a decrease of \$17,125.25. The reasons for the decrease are that all stamps used on Custom House papers were formerly sold by this Department, but on February 6 of this year, the customs service began selling all stamps used on their papers. This alone reduced the amount of stamp sales about \$1,000, United States currency, per month; and the depreciation of local currency, in which the stamp tax is assessed and collected, further reduced the stamp sales for the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year by \$3,504.44½.

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION TAX.

The certificate of registration, or cedula tax for the year 1901, which was authorized by section 60 of Act No. 183, United States Philippine Commission, and section 63 of Act No. 133, United States Philippine Commission, was collected during the months of September, October and November of 1901. There were issued 67,366 certificates. The tax for the year 1902 was collected during the months of May and June, 1902. There were issued 33,455 certificates, of which 2,479 were issued free to persons paying more than one peso as industrial or real estate tax, authorized by section 34 of Act No. 133, United States Philippine Commission.

A great many persons who secured certificates in October, November, and December, 1901, were under the impression that the certificates then secured were good for one year from date of issue; hence, the small number of certificates issued for the present year during the months of May and June.

There has been collected during the period covered by this report as cedula tax \$51,000.34 as against \$2,948 for the same period of last year.

The collections for the period covered by this report have sustained a loss of \$2,043.26 on account of the depreciation of local currency during the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year. This tax is assessed and collected in local currency.

The large increase in the amount collected as against the same period of last year is accounted for by the fact that the cedula tax was raised from twenty cents, Mexican, to \$1, Mexican, and that the tax for the two years, 1901 and 1902, has been collected during this period.

MATADERO, OR SLAUGHTERHOUSE TAX.

This is a tax or fee charged for slaughtering animals in the public slaughterhouse. The fee is 3 cents, Mexican, per kilogram on dressed meat.

A city ordinance requires that all animals slaughtered for food purposes must be slaughtered in the public slaughterhouse.

During the period covered by this report there have been slaughtered 16,516 head of cattle and 54,644 hogs, on which was collected the sum of \$57,078.35½, United States currency, as against \$46,478.57, United States currency, for the same period of last year.

The collections were materially decreased during the months of April and May on account of the quarantine regulations governing the sale of fresh meat. Also, a loss of \$2,854.17, United States currency, was sustained in these collections during the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year on account of the depreciation of local currency, in which this tax is assessed and collected.

The large increase in collections for this period as against those of last year is due to the facts that more animals have been slaughtered, and that a stricter compliance with the above mentioned ordinance has been demanded. A number of arrests and convictions have been secured by the Police Department for the violation of this ordinance.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

There are at present six public markets in the city, located as follows: Divisoria, in the district of Tondo; Quinta, in the district of Quiapo; Arranque, in the district of Santa Cruz; Sampaloc, in the district of Sampaloc; Herran, in the district of Malate; and Santa Ana, in the district of Santa Ana.

The market tax is also collected at the railway station and at all bay, river and estero landings, from persons making sales at such places, but not on consignments of goods or produce.

The amount of market tax collected during this period is \$102,107.79, United States currency, as against \$74,811.38, United States currency, for the same period of last year.

A loss of \$4,669.97½, United States currency, on the market collections for this period was caused by the depreciation of local currency, in which this tax is assessed, during the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year. A further loss during the months of April and May and June was caused by the quarantine regulations which prohibited the sale of nearly all kinds of fruits and vegetables in the markets.

The introduction of a ticket system during the month of October, 1901, caused a large increase in the collections; and the opening of two new markets, Divisoria and Quinta, in lieu of the two old markets (Divisoria and Arroceros discontinued), has further increased the collections.

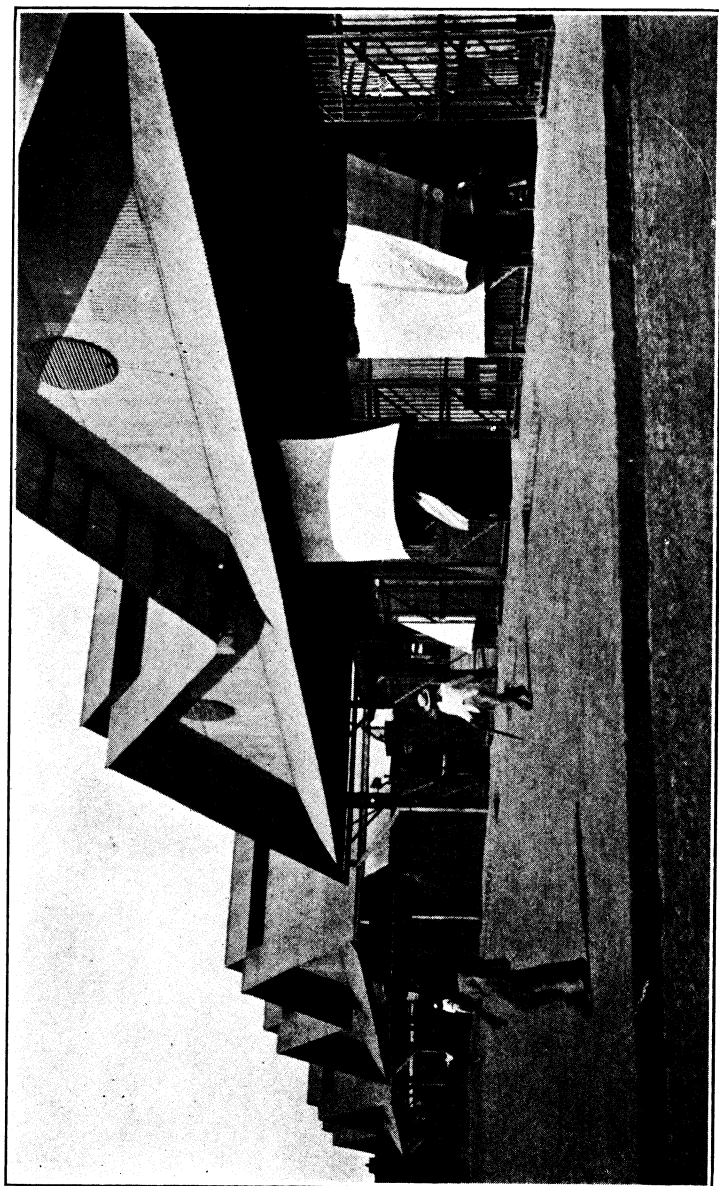
LICENSES.

All licenses other than those imposed under the provisions of Act No. 51, United States Philippine Commission, commonly known as the Manila Liquor License Act, are collected in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 9, Provost-Marshall-General, with the amendments authorized by later municipal ordinances.

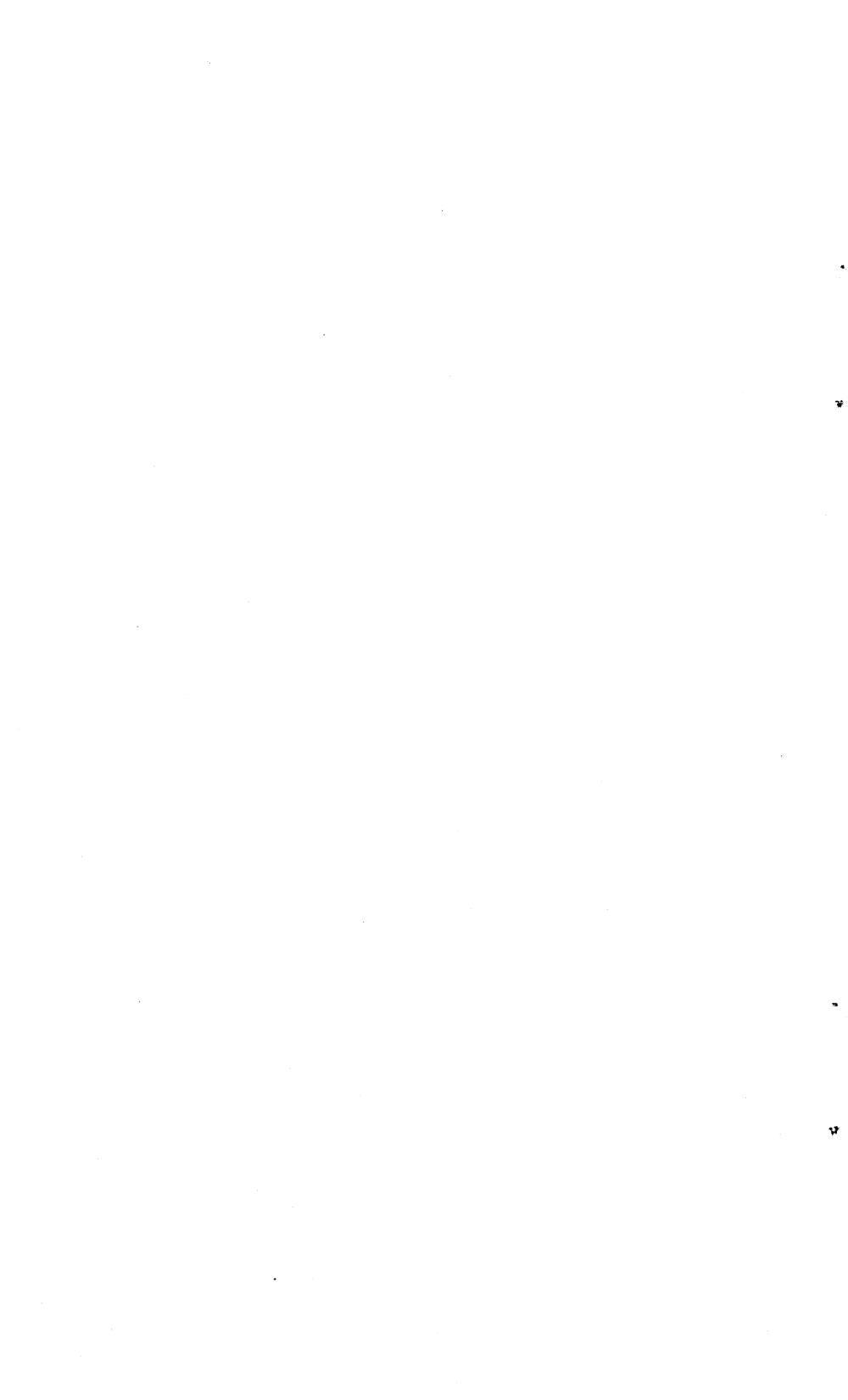
During the period covered by this report, 8,701 applications for licenses were received, of which 163 were disapproved, 204 uncalled for, and 8,334 granted. This is an increase over the number of applications approved and granted for a like period of the preceding fiscal year of 2,183 licenses.

Licenses were issued under the Manila Liquor License Act as follows:

First-class bar licenses.....	114
Second-class bar licenses.....	81
First-class restaurant liquor licenses.....	36
Second-class restaurant liquor licenses.....	36



DIVISORIA MARKET. ERECTED 1901. COST, \$155,469.



First-class hotel liquor licenses.....	8
Second-class hotel liquor licenses.....	7
First-class wholesale liquor licenses.....	60
First-class wholesale liquor licenses, quarterly.....	2
First-class wholesale liquor licenses, semi-annual.....	3
Second-class wholesale liquor licenses.....	3
Third-class wholesale liquor licenses.....	5
Distillers' licenses	7
Theater licenses	3
Druggists' licenses	2
Brewers' licenses	1
Grocery liquor licenses.....	76
Native wine licenses.....	1,096

Total number of liquor licenses issued during this period..... 1,540

Transferred.

First class bar licenses.....	16
Second class bar licenses.....	18
First class restaurant liquor licenses.....	3
Second class restaurant liquor licenses.....	7
First class hotel liquor licenses.....	1
Second class hotel liquor licenses.....	1
First class wholesale, annual.....	3

Total of transfers effected during the period..... 49

aggregating a revenue of \$2,290 local currency.

There were surrendered, taken up and revoked during this period 22 liquor licenses.

Licenses in effect prior to August 7, 1901, 898.

General licenses issued under the provisions of Ordinance No. 9.

Business licenses issued.....	4,985
Entertainment licenses issued.....	1,717
Peddlers' licenses issued (quarterly).....	7,164

There were surrendered, taken up, and revoked, 239 licenses of the above class.

VEHICLE LICENSES.

The number of public vehicles licensed in the city during the period covered by this report was two thousand eight (2,008), the revenues derived from this source amounting to \$5,020.10.

Dog licenses issued.....	328
Licenses for carts.....	818
Licenses for bicycles.....	426

During the period covered by this report there has been collected under this head \$153,204.53½, against \$122,788.22 for the same period of last year.

LIVE STOCK REGISTRATION.

This is a fee or tax of twenty cents Mexican charged for the registration of live stock, and a fee of ten cents Mexican charged for transferring the ownership of an animal.

The amount collected under this head for the period covered by this report is \$525.15, as against \$1,013.05 for the same period of last year.

The large decrease in the amount collected, as against the same period of last year, is accounted for by the fact that when an animal is once registered there is no further fee or tax unless a transfer of ownership is made.

Number of animals registered during this period.....	3,217
Numbers of animals transferred during this period.....	3,195

The registration rules were probably very rigidly enforced during the fiscal year 1901, as comparatively few animals have been registered during the period covered by this report.

VEHICLE TAXES.

Vehicle taxes are a continuation of a Spanish impost requiring that each vehicle not used for official purposes, by religious orders or foreign consuls, be taxed a certain amount annually according to the following scale: Carromatas, carratellas and carratons, \$6 local currency per annum; quilezes and calesas, \$9 local currency per annum; four-wheeled vehicles, \$12 local currency per annum; this tax being payable quarterly in advance.

The records of this division show that at the present time there are 7,550 vehicles of various descriptions satisfying this tax.

The revenue derived from this source for the period covered by this report was \$18,591.48½, United States currency, against \$20,583.70 for the same period of last year.

A loss of \$1,031.75½ has been sustained on the collection for the period on account of the depreciation of local currency, in which this tax is assessed and collected.

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT.

Vehicle equipments, consisting of staff, disk, number plate, and driver's chapa (badge), are furnished by this department in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of Municipal Ordinance No. 9, at a cost to the purchaser of seventy-five cents, United States currency, for each complete outfit. Duplicates are furnished upon application at cost price.

During the period covered by this report there have been furnished 1,800 complete outfits, amounting to \$1,350, and of duplicates of various parts which had been lost, and refurnished by the Department, to the amount of \$184.08, making a total amount received from this source, \$1,434.08, United States currency.

MUNICIPAL COURT COSTS, FINES, AND FEES, SHERIFF'S FEES, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURT COSTS, FINES, AND FEES, CITY ATTORNEY'S FEES, AND POUND RECEIPTS.

These costs, fees and receipts, except pound receipts, are accepted and receipted for under authority contained in section 61 of the Manila Charter. Pound receipts are accepted under section 9 of Ordinance No. 31 of the Municipal Board.

The amounts received from the above mentioned sources during this period are:

Municipal court fines and fees.....	\$78,222.07
Justice of the peace court fines and fees.....	1,666.94½
Sheriff's fees	2,215.64
City Attorney's fees.....	24.83
Pound receipts	170.90
Total	82,300.38½

FRONTAGE TAX.

This is a Spanish tax originally assessed against owners of all property fronting on streets, for the purpose of securing funds for lighting and cleaning streets.

Section 47 of the Manila Charter abolishes this tax, to take effect June 30, 1900, but provides for the collection of all delinquent frontage taxes, and further provides that "all persons who have paid for the year 1901, any frontage tax on real estate shall receive a credit for the same on the real estate tax levied for the year 1901."

Reference to the real estate tax collections will show that under the provisions of this section credit has been allowed on account of frontage tax paid for 1901, amounting to \$16,935.80, United States currency. There has been collected as delinquent frontage tax during this period the sum of \$21,592.36½, United States currency. The tax was assessed and collected in local currency.

RENTS.

Under this head there is collected rent for all city property used for private purposes. During the period covered by this report rent has been collected from 125 persons and firms occupying city property, amounting to \$2,656.21, as against \$1,700.32 for the same period of last year. Of this number, 116 have no lease or contract, three have leases with the Municipal Board, and one has a lease given by the Spanish government.

The records show that on June 30th the monthly rental of city property amounted to \$265.61.

The rent received for city property is considered very inadequate. Regular leases are being made from time to time by the Municipal Board and in most cases the property is being rented to the highest bidder after

being advertised. City property rented on this plan brings an average rental of 10 per cent of its assessed value.

With the exception of one or two cases rent is collected in local currency, the depreciation of which has caused a loss of \$160.37½, United Staes currency, in this collection during the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year.

CERTIFICATES OF INSTALLATION.

This is a fee charged for the inspection of the installation of electrical wires by the City Electrician, and is authorized by Ordinance No. 15 of the Municipal Board, enacted January 11, 1902, since which date there has been collected \$951.50, United States currency.

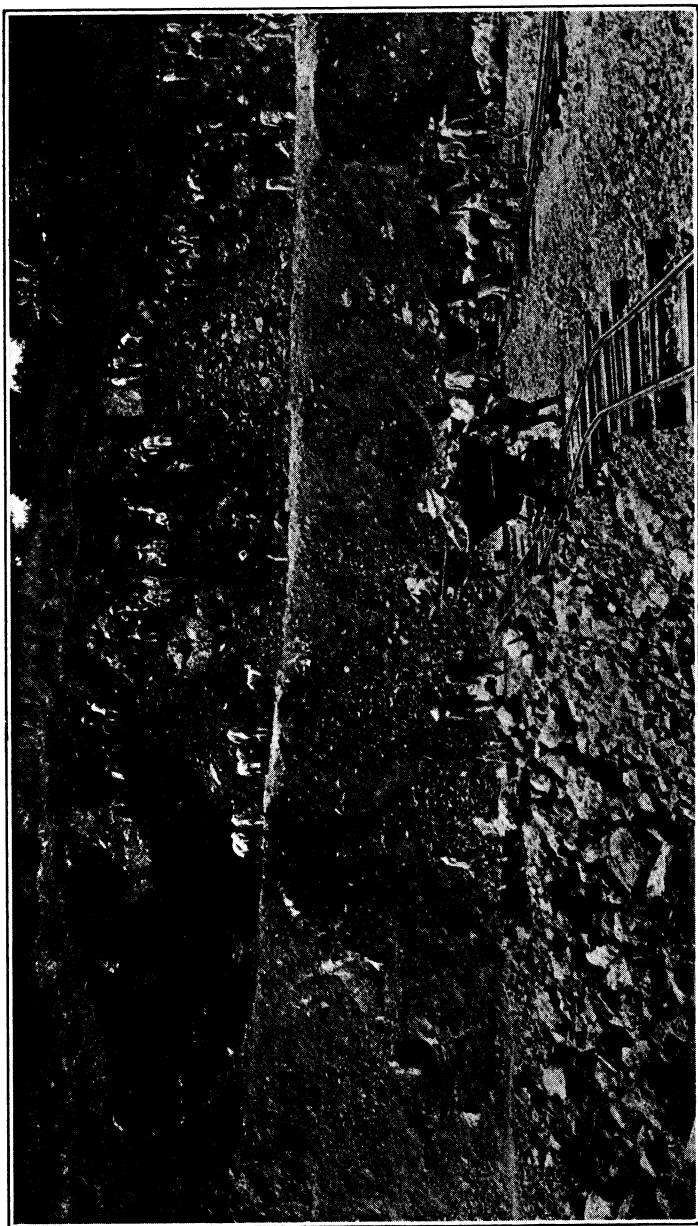
MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

Under this head the following collections have been made during the period covering this report:

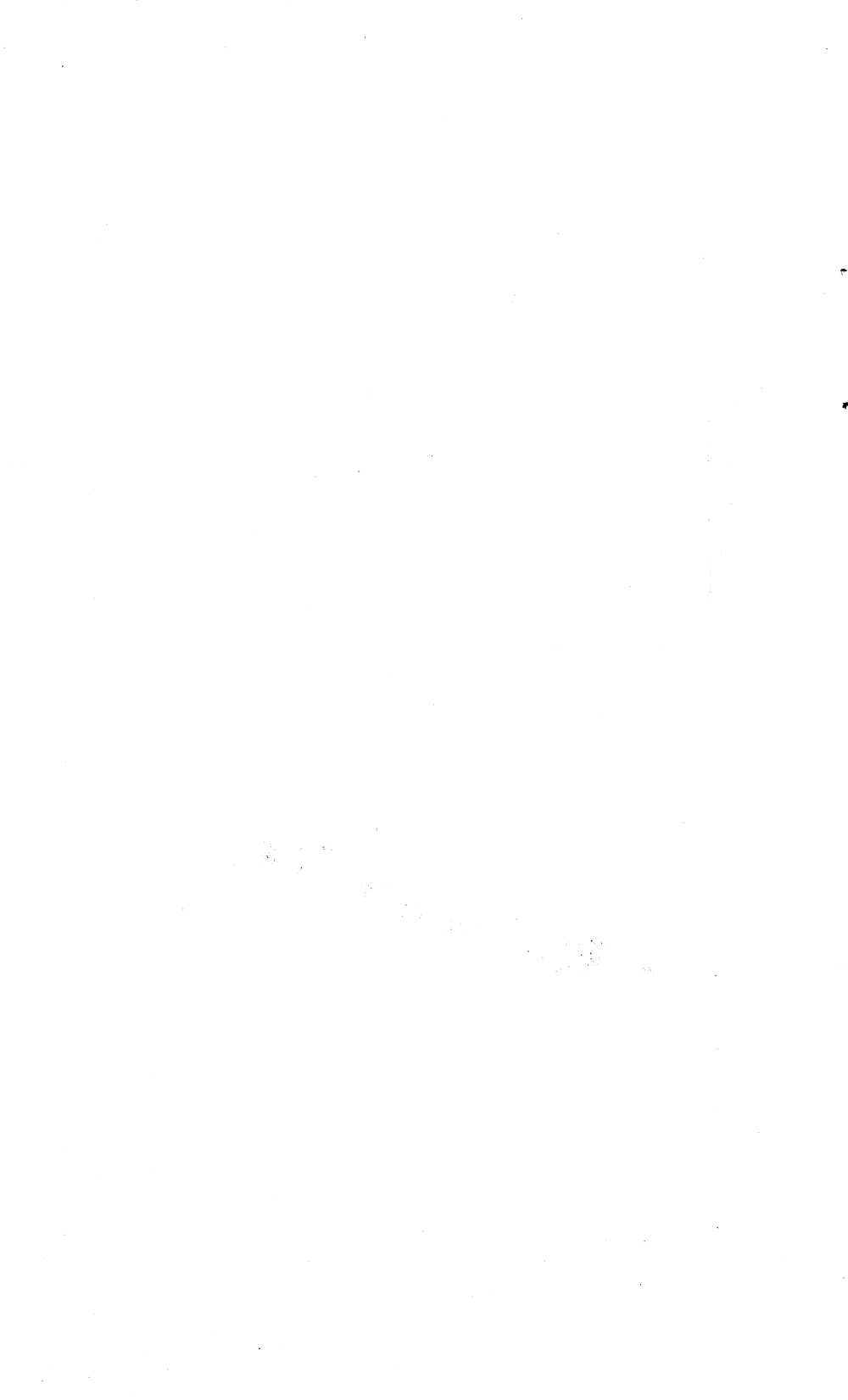
August 12. For obstruction of the public way.....	\$7.50
September 12. 7 per cent of the gross subscriptions of the Manila Telephone Company for April, May, and June, as per contract with Spanish Government	2,255.83
November 12. Sale of condemned stationery.....	30.05
November 21. 7 per cent of the gross subscriptions of the Manila Telephone Company for the months of July, August, and September, as per contract with the Spanish Government.....	383.52½
January 23. Unexpended balance of application fund received from the chief of the Department of Licenses and Municipal Revenue.....	70.95
February 21. Received from the treasurer of Santa Ana as municipal collections due the city of Manila.....	90.24
March 1. Amount received for privilege of operating line of small boats from Santa Ana to San Felipe.....	8.59
March 22. 7 per cent of the gross subscriptions of the Manila Telephone Company, for the months of October, November and December, as per contract with the Spanish government.....	279.79
April 1. Amount received for the privilege of operating a line of small boats from Santa Ana to San Felipe.....	8.38
April 22. Received from the sale of furniture and effects found in the Court of First Instance, for which no claimant appeared.....	186.37
May 2. Amount received for privilege of operating line of small boats from Santa Ana to San Felipe.....	7.92
May 23. Payment for parcel of land situated on Calle Jaboneros, District of San Nicolas, sold by the Municipal Board.....	1,500.00
June 3. Amount received for privilege of operating line of small boats from Santa Ana to San Felipe.....	9.69
Total miscellaneous collections.....	4,838.81½

AZCARRAGA IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Under this head there was collected on May 10 the sum of \$489.95 for a piece of city land sold by resolution of the Municipal Board of May 3, which resolution provided that this amount should be credited to the



NEW QUARRY SITE, TALIM ISLAND.



Azcarraga Improvement Fund, for the purpose of improving the street by that name.

TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

The total amount of collections for the period covered by this report is \$1,070,636.59 as against \$682,855.37 for the same period of last year.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The expenses of the Department since its organization have been unusually large on account of the extraordinary emergency force required in the preparation of the records of the Assessment Division. The payroll of this force during a portion of the past ten months has exceeded that of the regular roll, this item alone amounting to \$33,309.90 for the period. However, for the ensuing year, by a reorganization of the personnel of the office and supplanting the emergency clerks by a regular force of classified men, the above amount should be reduced by at least one-half.

REGULAR SUPPLIES.

The funds expended under this head included the purchase of stationery, office furniture and fixtures, books, registers, tax rolls, forms, surveyor's transits, draftsmen's instruments, tracing cloths, equipments for public vehicles, etc., and for the period amounted to \$10,670.50½.

As all the permanent fixtures and instruments required have been purchased, the expenditures under this head for the year 1903 should not exceed \$8,000.

Incidental expenses consisted of expenditures made for coolie hire, advertising taxes due and delinquent, repairs to office furniture, fixtures and typewriters, and for the period amounted to \$382.89. For the coming year the expenditures under this head should not exceed \$300, exclusive of the advertising and costs incident to the sales of personal property to satisfy delinquent land taxes. Owing to the uncertainty of the number of such delinquents against whom this procedure will be necessary, it is impossible to estimate the amount of funds required for this purpose.

TRANSPORTATION.

The amount, \$487.22, expended under this head during the past ten months was occasioned by the inability of the Department designated by law to furnish all official transportation required. The above amount represents about one-fourth of the actual amount of personal funds expended by the officers and employees of this Department in the performance of their official duties.

Tax refunds consist of amounts refunded to taxpayers upon erroneous or overpayment. Only one item of this nature was treated during the past year, amounting to \$8.

The amount of \$16 expended under the head of "miscellaneous" was in payment of telephone rental for the office during the first four months of its existence.

The amount disbursed on account of salaries and wages of the regular authorized force of officers and employees during the period from August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902, was \$50,826.55, thus making the total expense of this Department during this period \$95,701.06, which represents 8.9 per cent of the collections; and for the ensuing year it is estimated that such expenses will not exceed, at most, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the collections.

PERSONNEL.

On November 23, 1901, Mr. Charles H. Sleeper resigned as City Assessor and Collector to accept the appointment as member of the Municipal Board. Mr. Amasa S. Crossfield was appointed City Assessor and Collector on November 24, 1901, and resigned to accept the appointment as judge of the Court of Customs Appeals on May 17, 1902, on which date Mr. Henry Steere, chief deputy assessor, was made Acting City Assessor and Collector. On June 19, 1902, Mr. Ellis Cromwell was appointed City Assessor and Collector.

During the period covered by this report twenty-one employees of the classified service have been discharged, twenty-three have resigned and two have died.

Leave of absence with permission to visit the United States has been granted two employees, one clerk, class 6, consuming thirty-nine days, and one clerk, class 7, consuming nineteen days of the fiscal year 1902. In addition to these, earned leave of absence has been granted two clerks, class 8, for fifty-five days; one clerk, class 9, for thirty-three days; one clerk, Class C, for twenty days; five clerks, Class I, for eighty-five days; four clerks, Class J, twenty-nine days; twelve clerks, Class K, twenty-seven days, aggregating 307 days' leave of absence amounting to \$783.07, enjoyed by a force of 107 officers and employees during the period covered by this report.

All sums of money herein mentioned refer to money of the United States, unless otherwise specifically stated.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

"Exhibit C" shows a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements of the Department in United States currency. In order to make a comprehensive statement it was necessary to reduce the local currency to money of the United States, and this has been done at the current rate of exchange on the date of collection.

On account of the constant fluctuation of silver and, in consequence, the necessary variation in the ratio between the local and United States currency, it would seem advisable to state all taxes in United States cur-

rency, in order to establish a stable rate and in order that the revenue of the city shall not fluctuate with the price of silver. All other values in the city, such as rents, price of land, and in fact, everything where a valuation is placed, has risen to meet the depreciation in local currency, and the loss in most cases has been covered that way. It seems only just that the government should not be loser, but should so regulate its taxes to cover this loss by stating them in money of the United States.

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement of exempt property in the city of Manila for the year 1901.*

District.	City of Manila.		Insular.		Military.
	Land.	Improve-ments.	Land.	Improve-ments.	Land.
Binondo	\$254,614.88	\$16,500.00			
Ermita	421,529.38	3,500.00	\$131,425.20	\$310,000.00	
Intramuros	167,560.14	257,500.00	5,001,832.43	312,750.00	\$1,231,623.18
Malate	28,857.34	9,500.00			137,029.20
Paco	78,146.08	2,500.00			14,844.36
Pandacan					
Quiapo	86,517.45	63,000.00			
San Nicolas	202,694.60	74,500.00	1,132,953.04	271,500.00	213,156.10
San Miguel			168,354.24	200,000.00	
Sampaloc	1,058.20		2,535.65		
Santa Cruz	38,262.40	21,000.00	1,231,494.00	350,000.00	
Tondo	65,566.25	27,030.00			57,904.48
Santa Ana		150.00			
Total	1,344,806.72	475,180.00	7,668,594.56	1,444,250.00	1,654,557.32

District.	Military.	Church, etc.		Various.	
	Improve-ments.	Religious orders.	Church.	Land.	Improve-ments.
Binondo			\$280,182.00		
Ermita	\$225,000.00	\$153,623.83	59,276.93	\$2,007,762.80	(¹)
Intramuros	350,000.00	2,693,818.40	1,007,212.05	{ ² 3,627,295.50 ³ 52,189.55}	\$136,500.00
Malate	142,000.00		106,751.12		
Paco	10,000.00	40,113.00	5,358.29		
Pandacan			17,586.63		
Quiapo		639,108.01	136,973.07		
San Nicolas	20,000.00		515,747.44		
San Miguel			94,073.60		493.00
Sampaloc			337,843.34	4,913.01	25,000.00
Santa Cruz			123,036.26		
Tondo	50,000.00		53,383.17		100.00
Santa Ana					
Total	797,000.00	3,526,663.24	2,737,423.90	5,692,160.86	161,693.00

¹ Land around Paseo Aguadas, title disputed.

² Moats and land covered by walls, title disputed.

³ Charitable institutions, etc.

⁴ M. E. Church.

Recapitulation.

	Land.	Improve-ments.	Total.
City of Manila	\$1,344,806.72	\$475,180.00	\$1,819,986.72
Insular Government	7,668,594.56	1,444,250.00	9,112,844.56
Military Government	1,654,557.32	797,000.00	2,451,557.32
Religious orders			3,526,663.24
Church			2,737,423.90
Various	5,692,160.80	161,693.00	5,853,853.80
Total	16,360,119.40	2,878,123.00	25,502,329.54

*Annual statement of receipts and disbursements of the City Assessor and Collector,
Manila, P. I.*

COLLECTIONS, FIRST QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1902.

[United States currency.]

Source of revenue.	Aug. 7-31.	Sept.	Total quarter.
Land tax	\$2,088.24	\$6,862.24	\$8,950.48
Industrial tax	3,507.35½	5,216.42½	8,723.78
Stamp sales	7,447.70	13,190.00	20,637.70
Certificates of registration	3,707.74	4,325.91	8,033.65
Matadero tax	7,084.61	9,087.00	16,171.61
Market tax	3,676.75	12,934.65	16,611.40
Licenses	35.00	64.45	99.45
Live-stock registration	966.51	286.75	1,253.26
Vehicle tax		278.15	278.15
Vehicle equipment			
Municipal court fines and fees	3,094.97½	5,100.08	8,195.05½
Justice of the peace court fines and fees		94.91½	94.91½
Sheriff's fees		6.00	6.00
Frontage tax	3,604.06	7,652.56½	11,256.62½
Rents			
Certificates of installation			
Miscellaneous	7.50	2,255.83	2,263.33
City Attorney's fees			
Azcarraga improvement fund			
Pound receipts			
Total	35,220.44	67,354.96½	102,575.40½

COLLECTIONS, SECOND QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1902.

[United States currency.]

Source of revenue.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total quarter.
Land tax	\$47,139.24	\$4,240.96	\$2,483.28½	\$53,863.48½
Industrial tax	5,988.82½	7,170.80	7,179.68	20,339.30½
Stamp for sales	8,982.00	3,041.50	1,510.50	13,534.00
Certificate of registration	5,718.24½	5,960.61½	5,745.06½	17,423.92½
Matadero tax	9,910.63	10,852.91	11,419.92	32,183.46
Market tax	11,391.87½	4,749.22½	40,671.57½	56,812.67½
Licenses	65.05	49.40	47.70	162.15
Live-stock registration	4,771.25	750.00	334.62½	5,855.87½
Vehicle tax	210.35	187.80	159.30	557.45
Vehicle equipment	6,272.73	21,664.37½	5,824.68	33,761.78½
Municipal court fines and fees	123.37½	264.66	188.05	576.08½
Justice of the peace court fines and fees	49.63	114.13½	278.84	442.60½
Sheriff's fees	6,745.15½	1,969.29½	842.41½	9,556.86½
Frontage tax		518.28½	268.93	787.21½
Rents				
Certificates of installation		413.57½		413.57½
Miscellaneous				
City Attorney's fees				
Azcarraga improvement fund				
Pound receipts				
Total	107,368.35½	61,947.53½	76,954.56½	246,270.45½

COLLECTIONS, THIRD QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1902.

[United States currency.]

Source of revenue.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total quarter.
Land tax	\$52,680.65	\$7,780.86	\$14,080.11	\$74,541.62
Industrial tax	7,570.59	5,809.73	8,041.96	21,422.28
Stamp sales	1,212.82	685.69	790.90	2,689.41
Certificates of registration	5,500.80	5,529.51	5,612.93	16,642.74
Matadero tax	10,459.01	9,732.33	10,239.77	30,431.11
Market tax	17,941.77	5,334.26	16,339.16	39,615.19
Licenses	67.83	55.08	50.07	172.98
Live-stock registration	4,900.26	765.46	432.66	6,098.38
Vehicle tax	174.55	104.85	81.35	360.75
Vehicle equipment	3,827.34	14,912.47	6,923.84	25,663.65
Municipal court fines and fees	229.47½	186.29	146.34	562.10½

Annual statement of receipts and disbursements, etc.—Continued.

COLLECTIONS, THIRD QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1902—Continued.

Source of revenue.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total quarter.
Justice of the peace court fines and fees.....	\$292.92½	\$366.86	\$360.50	\$1,020.28½
Sheriff's fees.....	295.54½	150.87	328.40	774.81½
Frontage tax.....	380.67½	447.68	253.27	1,081.62½
Rents.....	18.50	83.00	197.50	299.00
Certificates of installation.....	70.95	90.24	288.36	449.55
Miscellaneous.....			4.38	4.38
City Attorney's fees.....				
Azcarraga improvement fund.....				
Pound receipts.....				
Total.....	105,623.19	52,035.18	64,171.50	221,829.87

COLLECTIONS, FOURTH QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1902.

[United States currency.]

Source of revenue.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total quarter.
Land tax.....		\$218,736.93	\$87,094.33	\$305,831.26
Industrial tax.....	\$50,094.14	9,366.09	2,708.52	62,168.75
Stamp sales.....	6,074.75	6,595.03	5,354.89	18,024.67
Certificates of registration.....	1,729.53	2,999.56	9,410.14	14,139.23
Matadero tax.....	4,624.51	5,040.07	5,313.46	14,978.04
Market tax.....	7,301.60	7,396.31	8,623.70	23,321.61
Licenses.....	11,315.46	4,941.18	23,908.63	40,165.27
Live-stock registration.....	36.46	28.39	25.72	90.57
Vehicle tax.....	4,385.86	669.50	328.61	5,383.97
Vehicle equipment.....	83.88	87.85	66.00	237.73
Municipal court fines and fees.....	2,956.05	3,058.10	4,587.43	10,601.58
Justice of the peace court fines and fees.....	136.20	155.37	142.27	433.84
Sheriff's fees.....	260.38	248.10	238.27	746.75
Frontage tax.....	4.06			4.06
Rents.....	344.86	156.79	285.72	787.37
Certificates of installation.....	221.00	201.50	230.00	652.50
Miscellaneous.....	194.75	1,507.92	9.69	1,712.36
City Attorney's fees.....		12.96	7.49	20.45
Azcarraga improvement fund.....		489.95		489.95
Pound receipts.....		170.90		170.90
Total.....	89,763.49	261,862.50	148,334.87	499,960.86

TOTAL COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1902.

[United States currency.]

Source of revenue.	Total fiscal year 1902.	Total fiscal year 1900-1901, period from Aug. 7 to June 30.	Estimated collections fiscal year 1902-1903.
Land tax.....	\$305,831.26	\$59,283.20½	\$950,000.00
Industrial tax.....	199,524.33½	247,856.01	250,000.00
Stamp sales.....	68,510.03½	85,633.28½	80,000.00
Certificates of registration.....	51,000.34	2,948.00	22,000.00
Matadero tax.....	57,078.35½	46,478.57	60,000.00
Market tax.....	102,107.79	74,811.38	113,000.00
Licenses.....	153,204.53½	122,788.22	160,000.00
Live-stock registration.....	525.15	1,013.05	1,000.00
Vehicle tax.....	18,591.48½	20,583.70	20,000.00
Vehicle equipment.....	1,434.08		1,500.00
Municipal court fines and fees.....	78,222.07		50,000.00
Justice of the peace court fines and fees.....	1,666.94½		2,500.00
Sheriff's fees.....	2,215.64		4,000.00
Frontage tax.....	21,592.36½	14,013.64	
Rents.....	2,656.21	1,700.32	10,000.00
Certificates of installation.....	951.50		1,500.00
Miscellaneous.....	4,838.81½	5,745.99	5,000.00
City Attorney's fees.....	24.83		200.00
Azcarraga improvement fund.....	489.95		
Pound receipts.....	170.90		1,500.00
Total.....	1,070,636.59	682,855.37	1,732,200.00

¹Urbana taxes.

Annual statement of receipts and disbursements, etc.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS, FIRST QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1902.

[United States currency.]

Disposition of funds received.	Aug. 7-31.	Sept.	Total quarter.
Deposited with Treasurer.....	\$35,220.44	\$67,354.96½	\$102,575.40½
EXPENSE.			
Regular supplies.....		3,101.28½	3,101.28½
Incidental expenses.....		67.75	67.75
Transportation.....		188.28	188.28
Salary and wages.....	3,928.84	4,826.84	8,755.68
Tax refunds.....			
Miscellaneous.....		4.00	4.00
Salary and wages, emergency.....		1,177.35	1,177.35
Total.....	3,928.84	9,365.50½	13,294.34½

DISBURSEMENTS, SECOND QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1902.

[United States currency.]

Disposition of funds received.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total quarter.
Deposited with Treasurer.....	\$107,370.40½	\$61,944.98½	\$76,955.06½	\$246,270.45½
EXPENSE.				
Regular supplies.....	386.00	246.23	1,970.71	2,602.94
Incidental expenses.....	20.45	2.25	20.80	43.50
Transportation.....				
Salary and wages.....	4,812.09	4,574.61	4,749.98	14,136.68
Tax refunds.....	8.00			8.00
Miscellaneous.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.00
Salary and wages, emergency.....	3,128.84	2,983.24	5,201.10	11,313.28
Total.....	8,359.38	7,810.43	11,946.59	28,116.40

DISBURSEMENTS, THIRD QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1902.

[United States currency.]

Disposition of funds received.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total quarter.
Deposited with Treasurer.....	\$105,623.17	\$52,035.20	\$64,171.50	\$221,829.87
EXPENSE.				
Regular supplies.....	330.22	107.98	1,806.74	2,244.94
Incidental expenses.....	50.65	9.52	101.65	161.82
Transportation.....	121.70	56.25	25.23	203.18
Salary and wages.....	4,906.25	4,656.58	4,738.86	14,301.69
Tax refunds.....				
Miscellaneous.....				
Salary and wages, emergency.....	5,942.99	5,699.70	1,781.67	13,424.36
Total.....	11,351.81	10,530.03	8,454.15	30,335.99

DISBURSEMENTS, FOURTH QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1902.

Disposition of funds received.	April.	May.	June.	Total quarter.
Deposited with Treasurer.....	\$89,763.49	\$261,862.07	\$148,335.30	\$499,960.86
EXPENSE.				
Regular supplies.....	44.84		2,676.50	2,721.34
Incidental expenses.....	7.00	5.55	97.27	109.82
Transportation.....	8.57	35.11	52.08	95.76
Salary and wages.....	4,349.22	4,796.55	4,486.73	13,632.50
Tax refunds.....				
Miscellaneous.....				
Salary and wages, emergency.....	2,372.06	2,539.01	2,483.84	7,394.91
Total.....	6,781.69	7,376.22	9,796.42	23,954.33

Annual statement of receipts and disbursements, etc.—Continued.

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 1902.

Disposition of funds received.	Total, fiscal year 1902.	Estimated expenses for fiscal year 1903.
Deposited with Treasurer -----	\$1,070,636.59	-----
EXPENSE.		
Regular supplies -----	10,670.50 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,000.00
Incidental expenses -----	382.89	300.00
Transportation -----	487.22	480.00
Salary and wages -----	50,826.55	59,110.00
Tax refunds -----	8.00	-----
Miscellaneous -----	16.00	-----
Salary and wages emergency -----	33,309.90	17,500.00
Total -----	95,701.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	85,390.00

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

On the opening of the school year June 17, 1901, the public schools of Manila were under the supervision of Dr. David P. Barrows, as City Superintendent. Dr. Barrows resigned on October 4, 1901, and the vacancy was filled by the transfer of Mr. Mason S. Stone from the Negros Division on October 25. On December 6, Mr. Eugene H. Douglass was appointed deputy superintendent. He resigned June 2, 1902, when Mr. S. P. R. Thomas was appointed to the vacancy resulting.

The local school board of the city of Manila, created by virtue of section 10, Act No. 74, Philippine Commission, is composed of: Dr. José Albert, president, Judge Arthur F. Odlin, Dr. Manuel Xeres-Burgos, Dr. W. S. Washburn, Chaplain W. D. McKinnon,* Mr. Catalino Sevilla, and Hon. Arsenio Cruz Herrera.

A detailed report of the operations of the Department of City Schools follows:

ATTENDANCE.

The schools of the past year opened June 17, 1901, the enrollment was light at first, but the numbers increased so that at the end of July there was an enrollment of 5,123. Thereafter the enrollment gradually decreased so that at the end of the year, March 21, 1902, only 3,395 were registered.

The following statement shows percentage of attendance and enrollment, by months, for the past school year:

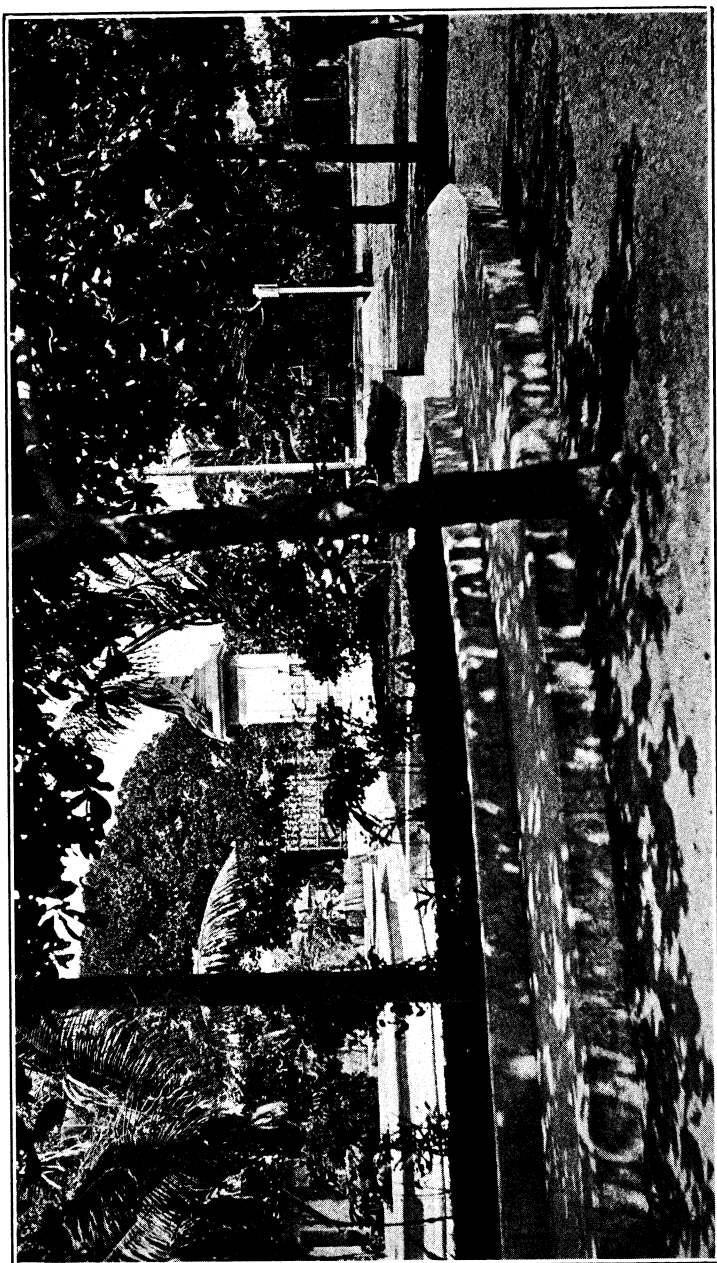
Month.	Percentage of attendance	Enroll- ment.
June	77	3,498
July	80	5,123
August	65	5,046
September	81	3,805
October	81	4,000
November	82	3,941
December	78	3,604
January	82	3,393
February	71	3,640
March	83	3,395

TEACHERS.

There were employed 197 teachers, as follows:

Filipino	146
American	48
Chinese	2
Spanish	1
Total	197

* Deceased.



PLAZA OF MALATE. STATUE OF ISABELA II.

The teachers were distributed as follows:

American principals	3
Filipino principals	35
Chinese principals	1
Teachers in high school.....	2
Teachers in grammar schools.....	9
Teachers in primary schools.....	144
Drawing teachers	2
Teachers in lepers hospital.....	1
Total	197

SUPERVISION AND ADMINISTRATION.

The office force of the Department comprises seven persons, as follows:

Superintendent of city schools.....	1
Deputy superintendent	1
Clerk, class seven.....	1
Clerks, class nine.....	2
Clerk, Class G.....	1
Messenger	1
Total	7

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The night schools were opened on June 3, 1901, with a personnel as follows:

Principals	6
Teachers	47
Total	53
Enrollment: No figures available.	

On March 21, 1902, the close of the last school year, the figures were these:

Principals	11
Teachers	98
Clerks	11
Total	120
Enrollment.....	1,586

On June 16, 1902, when the present school year opened, these were the figures:

Principals	14
Teachers	85
Clerks	11
Total	110
Enrollment.....	1,392

SCHOOLHOUSES.

The Department is heavily handicapped by having to depend almost entirely on rented dwelling houses for its quarters. Most of them are entirely unsuited to school work. The city schools at present occupy 31 buildings, divided as follows:

Owned by the city.....	6
Rented.....	25
Total	31

Of these 31 buildings, four, located at Calle San Pedro 41, Calle Crespo (Tribunal building), Calle Novaliches 58, and in Gagalang, are in such bad sanitary condition and are so totally unsuited to school work that they should be abandoned at the first opportunity. The buildings at Calle Madrid 177, Calle San José 160 and 149, Calle San Marcelino 45 (Interior), Calle Sagunto 316, and Calle Lemery 525 are so defective in arrangement as to be a handicap to the schools held in them. The only building which is really suited to school work is the Escuela Municipal, Calle Victoria 172.

Summarized, these figures appear thus:

Very bad	4
Poor.....	6
Fairly useful	20
Suitable.....	1
Total	31

It should be noted in regard to the school houses that only one, the Escuela Municipal, is provided with anything resembling a playground, and, whether this be a corollary of that condition or not, that it is the only one where any school spirit is manifest. (For a complete list of the location of schools see appendix, "Exhibit A.")

EXPENSES.

Owing to the fact that under the organization of the Civil Government the expenses of the city schools are met from the funds of several distinct bureaus and departments, it is impossible to give accurate figures for the cost of maintaining the Department.

The following statement shows disbursements of moneys under control of this office:

August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902, inclusive:	U. S. currency.
Office force	\$3,700.50
Native teachers	38,866.25
Night schools	22,120.88
Office supplies, etc.....	2,450.38
Contingent fund	1,473.34
Transportation	171.98
Total	68,783.33

It must be remembered that these figures do not cover the cost of textbooks and school stationery, which are issued on requisition by the Department of Public Instruction, and the rent and maintenance, care and lighting of the school buildings, which are under the care of the Superintendent of Buildings and Illuminations. The monthly rent roll, as furnished by the Department making payment of same, amounts to \$853.50, United States currency, and \$520, local currency. Because of the circumstances cited it is impossible to state the average cost of instruction per pupil. A rough but fairly approximate estimate, however, would place the amount annually expended for the day schools alone at \$100,000, United States currency. Taking the enrollment at 3,000, which is under the actual figure, the average cost per pupil would be \$33.33. When all the difficulties to be encountered here are considered, together with the great distance from the base of supplies, this compares not unfavorably with the average cost per pupil of the only schools in American territory which occupy a like position, those of the District of Columbia. The average cost of instruction for the pupils there, including supervision, for the fiscal year 1901 was \$23.91.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Up to the present time it has not been feasible to establish a uniform course of study for the city schools. It was only in January, 1902, that English was made the basis of all instruction. Before this step was taken the question was submitted to the Association del Magisterio Filipino for their opinion, which was that the time had arrived when this very radical change could be safely made. Of course the native teachers differed widely in their knowledge of English, and it was therefore impossible to prescribe any course of study which would meet the requirements and abilities of all the pupils and teachers. It was thus necessary to spend the last school year in training the Filipino teachers in English and methods of instruction, while the work of the pupils was mostly the acquirement of English. By the beginning of the current year our teachers had advanced sufficiently to make a change possible, and at the present time the emphasis is laid rather on the teaching of subject matter than on English, purely as such, or on methods of presentation. Of course the two latter still receive consideration, but as subsidiary to the matter taught. The instructions in the primary schools consist in the ordinary subjects, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, grammar and nature study. It is a great pleasure to be able to state that there are now many native teachers who are fully able to give most intelligent instruction in these subjects.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Not only did the teachers advance very rapidly in their study of English during the last school year, but many of the pupils made such progress that at the beginning of the current year it became necessary to

offer them a more advanced class of instruction than they had yet received. For this reason two grammar schools were opened on June 16, 1902, in Tondo and Sampaloc. These schools are distinguished by the fact that only American teachers are employed, and that the pupils are expected to understand English so well that they can use American textbooks without any necessity of any study of them as a problem in language. The subjects treated are advanced arithmetic, geography and grammar, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, physiology, reading, composition, and civil government. Seventy-nine pupils are enrolled in these schools at present, with the prospect of more eligibles in the near future.

AMERICAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The constantly increasing American population of Manila led to the establishment of an American grammar school. The school is divided into the usual eight grades, and the instruction is of the sort given in the corresponding grades of schools in the United States. The number of teachers employed in this school is three and the number of pupils enrolled is ninety-three.

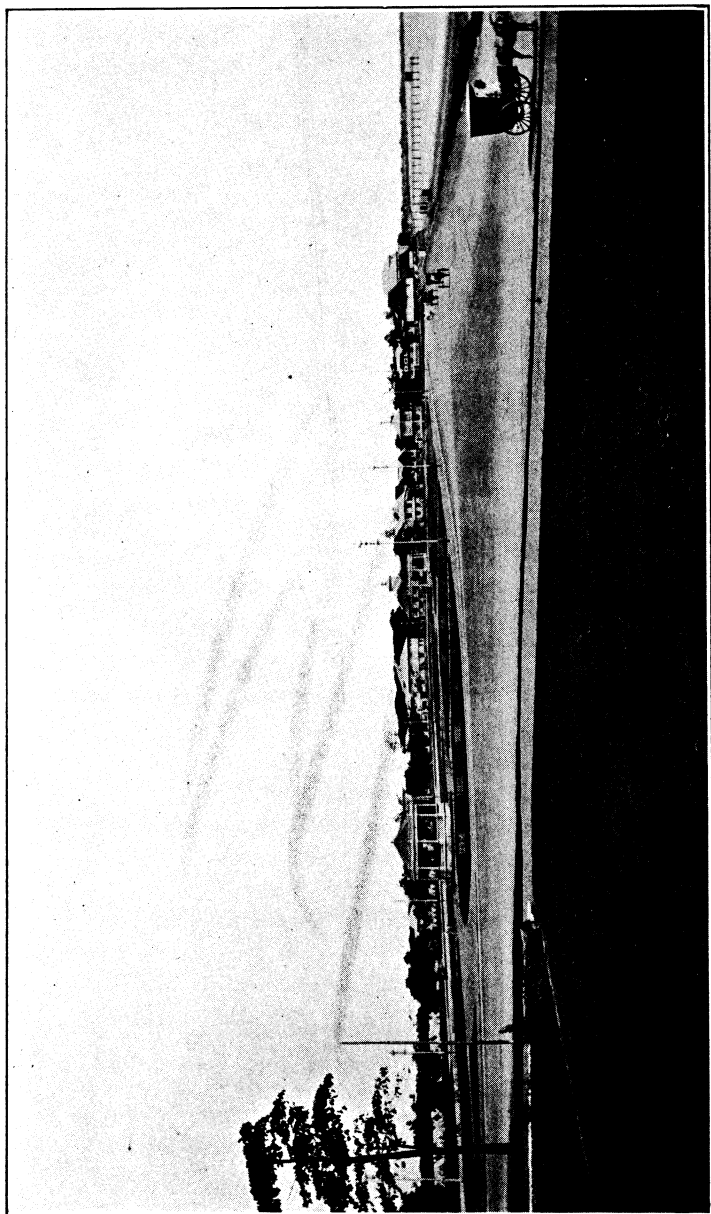
HIGH SCHOOL.

A certain number of American children are resident in the city who are sufficiently advanced to demand a college preparatory education. For their benefit a high school is held in the Municipal School building. The work at present consists of the first two years. The third year's instruction will be added in June, 1903, when there will be several qualified candidates. At present the number of teachers employed in the school is two, and the enrollment is twenty-one.

INSTRUCTION IN SPECIAL BRANCHES.

Special instruction in drawing is at present offered by two native teachers, one assigned to Ermita, Malate, Paco and Singalong, and the other to Santa Mesa and Sampaloc. Teachers for the other districts will be found shortly. The Filipino has a gift for work of this sort, and not only is the subject one of the most popular with the pupils, but some of the work done is really very creditable.

From September 1, 1901, to March 21, 1902, the instruction in singing was under the supervision of a trained American teacher. During the present year, however, this work has devolved wholly upon the individual teachers. Strictly speaking, no kindergartens are maintained in Manila. The work done by some of the teachers with the youngest children, however, approaches very closely to the line of real kindergarten. It is producing most satisfactory results. Spanish is taught in the American grammar and high schools.



LUNETTA, FROM THE LEGASPI MONUMENT.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

Almost as soon as American teachers were established in the schools, they devoted one hour each day to the instruction of the native teachers in the English language. While this instruction was of course of value, the fragmentary and individual way in which it was carried on robbed it of its full usefulness. To correct this fault, Normal Institutes were held in the vacation of 1901 and 1902. That of the last year was in session from April 7 to May 2. The enrollment, made up with few exceptions of teachers and aspirants in the city schools, was as follows:

Men	99
Aspirants	197
Women	74
Total	370

The instruction was wholly in English except for two periods each day, when Señor Regino gave instruction on botany, using the Spanish language. The aim of the institute in the main was to inculcate pedagogical methods and to illustrate their application by proper methods. The school was highly successful, was greatly appreciated by the teachers and is productive of better professional spirit and work. On August 1, 1902, under the direction of the Honorable Secretary of Public Instruction, the entire method of training the native teachers was changed. The session of the schools in the afternoon was abandoned, and the two hours thus gained are utilized for the holding of a normal institute in the Municipal School building, Calle Victoria, at which every one of the native teachers is required to be present. This concentration is, as was expected, producing excellent results. The teachers are correctly graded, and are naturally progressing much more rapidly than when they were thrown together promiscuously. The close association in classroom work seems to be producing a healthy rivalry and pride in standing high, which cannot fail to react favorably on the work in the public schools.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Under the conditions prevailing here, the night schools acquire a prominence wholly out of proportion to the position they occupy in the United States. Great care has therefore been exercised in the selection of teachers, and in the supervision of their work, in order that the energy expended may lead to the best possible results. This care seems to have been worth while, for at present there is a widespread interest in the night schools manifest among the native population of the city. No great stress is laid on the teaching of subject matter in these schools, as the desire of the students is to gather a speaking knowledge of English as rapidly as possible. Nevertheless there has developed in every district of

the city at least one advanced class which is very eager to supplement its somewhat elementary education. Altogether the night schools are doing very good work, and seem to merit a great deal of care and support.

LIST OF SCHOOLS.

Binondo First Boys' School.....	Calle Madrid 177.
Binondo First Girls' School.....	Calle Madrid 177.
Binondo Second Boys' School.....	Calle San José 160.
Binondo Second Girls' School.....	Calle San José 149.
Concepcion Boys' School.....	Calle San Marcelino 45, Interior.
Ermita Boys' School.....	Calle Gallera 27.
Ermita Girls' School.....	Calle Real 136.
Intramuros School	Calle Victoria 172.
Malate Boys' School.....	Plaza de Malate 471.
Malate Girls' School.....	Plaza de Malate 471.
Paco Boys' School.....	Calle Real de Paco 396.
Paco Girls' School.....	Calle Real de Paco 322.
Pandacan Boys' School.....	Confluence Concordia Creek and Pasig.
Pandacan Girls' School.....	Confluence Concordia Creek and Pasig.
Quiapo Boys' School.....	Calle San Pedro 41.
Quiapo Girls' School.....	Calle Crespo (Tribunal Building).
Santa Ana Boys' School.....
Santa Ana Girls' School.....
Santa Cruz Boys' School.....	Calle Dulumbayan 136.
Santa Cruz Girls' School.....	Calle Dulumbayan 208.
Sampaloc Grammar School.....	Calle Alix 718.
Sampaloc Boys' School.....	Calle Alix 45.
Sampaloc Girls' School.....	Calle Alix 45.
Santa Mesa Boys' School.....	Calle Santa Mesa 446.
Santa Mesa Girls' School.....	Calle Santa Mesa 446.
San Miguel Boys' School.....	Calle Novaliches 58.
San Miguel Girls' School.....	Calle Novaliches 87.
Singalong Boys' School.....	Calle Real de Singalong 19.
Singalong Girls' School.....	Calle Real de Singalong 20.
Tondo First Boys' School.....	Calle Segunto 316.
Tondo First Girls' School.....	Plaza Leon XIII. 203.
Tondo Second Girls' School.....	Calle Sagunto 340.
Tondo Grammar School.....	Calle Lemery 525.
Chinese School	Calle Asuncion 72.
Barrio Schools	{ Beata. Gagalang.
American Grammar School.....	Calle Victoria 172.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

According to the provisions of Act No. 157 and section 31 of the Manila Charter, the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands acts in this city as a local board of health, notwithstanding it can not be considered as a subordinate and dependent department of the municipality of Manila.

For this reason and owing to the fact that the said Board sends its annual report directly to the Insular Government, it does not seem necessary to mention it to any extent in this report.

Nevertheless it is only just to state that the Board of Health has made itself worthy of the gratitude of the city by the zeal and activity which it displayed in combating against the onslaught of bubonic plague and Asiatic cholera, as well as to promote public health. At its proposal the Municipal Board published fourteen ordinances, the titles of which are as follows:

No. 4. An Ordinance concerning infectious or contagious diseases.

No. 5. An Ordinance relating to buildings and premises infected with bubonic plague.

No. 6. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 3, entitled "An Ordinance relating to registration and disposal of the dead."

No. 8. An Ordinance relating to fees to be charged by the Board of Health.

No. 9. An Ordinance authorizing the Board of Health to install the so-called "pail conservancy system," at the expense of the property owner.

No. 11. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 6, entitled "An Ordinance relating to diseased animals."

No. 12. An Ordinance relating to nipa houses.

No. 16. An Ordinance regulating tenement and lodging houses.

No. 18. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 8, entitled "An Ordinance regulating fees to be charged by the Board of Health."

No. 21. An Ordinance prohibiting the practice of cleaning ears, scraping eyelids, or barbering in the streets, lanes, alleys, and public squares.

No. 22. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 4, entitled "An Ordinance concerning infectious and contagious diseases."

No. 25. An Ordinance relating to barbers, barbering and hairdressing.

No. 26. An Ordinance amending Ordinance No. 8, issued by the Provost-Marshall-General, entitled "An Ordinance establishing the Department of Health and fixing its powers and duties."

No. 30. An Ordinance for the prevention and suppression of Asiatic cholera.

Immediately after the appearance of Asiatic cholera in the city, in March of the present year, it was deemed advisable to create special policemen to act as agents of the Board of Health. Their number and salaries up to the thirtieth of June of this year were as follows:

Month.	Number of Americans employed.	Amount paid.	Number of natives employed.	Amount paid.	Total employed.	Total amount paid.
March -----	49	\$971.98	91	\$542.33	140	\$1,514.32
April -----	56	6,450.54	132	2,654.24	218	9,084.78
May -----	100	7,432.62	145	3,904.12	245	10,336.74
June -----	76	1,828.82	112	2,247.96	188	4,076.78
Total -----	-----	16,683.96	-----	9,348.65	-----	26,032.61

The first special policemen were put on duty March 22, and on June 11 all of the Americans but four were discharged.



THE MALECON DRIVEWAY DURING A TYPHOON.



EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

Municipal Board.

1 president	\$4,500
2 members at \$4,500.....	9,000
1 secretary	3,000
1 chief clerk.....	1,800
1 translator	1,800
3 clerks at \$1,600.....	4,800
4 clerks at \$1,200.....	4,800
2 clerks at \$900.....	1,800
3 messengers at \$120.....	360

Advisory Board.

1 secretary	1,400
13 members at \$5, two meetings per month.....	1,560

Disbursing Officer.

1 disbursing officer.....	2,500
1 clerk	1,600
1 clerk	1,400
1 clerk	1,200
1 clerk	1,000
1 messenger	120

City Attorney.

1 City Attorney.....	3,500
1 assistant city attorney.....	2,500
2 law clerks at \$1,800.....	3,600
1 clerk	1,400
1 clerk	1,200
1 translator	1,200
2 clerks at \$900.....	1,800
1 messenger	120

Prosecuting Attorney.

1 Prosecuting Attorney.....	4,500
1 first assistant prosecuting attorney.....	3,500
1 second assistant prosecuting attorney.....	2,500
1 third assistant prosecuting attorney.....	2,250
1 fourth assistant prosecuting attorney.....	2,000
2 clerks at \$1,400.....	2,800
1 clerk	1,200
2 translators at \$1,200.....	2,400
1 messenger	120

City schools.

1 superintendent	} Paid by Insular Government.	
1 deputy superintendent		
1 clerk		\$1,600
2 clerks at \$1,200		2,400
1 clerk		420
1 messenger		120

Police Department.

1 chief	3,500
1 assistant chief and inspector	2,500
1 assistant inspector	2,000
1 surgeon	1,800
1 assistant surgeon	1,200
1 chief clerk	1,800
1 assistant chief clerk	1,400
1 property clerk	1,400
2 stenographers at \$1,400	2,800
1 interpreter and translator	1,400
3 clerks at \$1,200	3,600
3 clerks at \$600	1,800
2 interpreters at \$900	1,800
4 interpreters at \$600	2,400
2 messengers at \$120	240
6 captains at \$2,000	12,000
3 lieutenants at \$1,500	4,500
3 lieutenants at \$1,200	3,600
20 sergeants, first-class, at \$1,200	24,000
20 roundsmen at \$1,000	20,000
300 patrolmen at \$900	270,000
28 sergeants, third-class, at \$360	10,080
28 roundsmen at \$300	8,400
360 patrolmen at \$240	86,400

Secret Service.

1 chief	3,000
1 detective	1,800
1 detective	1,600
1 detective	1,500
1 detective	1,400
6 detectives at \$1,200	7,200
1 detective	900
3 detectives at \$600	1,800
3 detectives at \$480	1,440
6 detectives at \$240	1,440
1 clerk	1,200
1 messenger	120

River and Harbor Police.

1 captain	2,000
3 sergeants, first-class, at \$1,200	3,600
3 roundsmen at \$1,020	3,060
24 patrolmen at \$900	21,600
3 sergeants, third-class, at \$360	1,080

River and Harbor Police—Continued.

3 roundsmen at \$300.....	\$900
24 patrolmen at \$240.....	5,760
1 sailing master.....	1,200
1 mate	900
1 engineer	480
1 assistant engineer.....	360
4 firemen at \$240.....	960
8 deck hands at \$150.....	1,200
4 boatmen at \$150.....	600

Department of Engineering.

1 City Engineer	
4 assistants to City Engineer at \$2,500.....	10,000
2 assistants to superintendent of streets at \$1,800.....	3,600
1 engineer	1,800
1 chief clerk.....	1,800
1 property clerk.....	1,600
1 clerk	1,600
5 collectors, electricians, etc., at \$1,400.....	7,000
2 clerks at \$1,000.....	2,000
14 clerks, inspectors and instrument men at \$1,200.....	16,800
3 engineers, etc., at \$900.....	2,700
5 clerks, storekeepers, etc., at \$720.....	3,600
12 clerks, inspectors, etc., at \$600.....	7,200
1 foreman water service.....	540
2 assistant engineers at \$480.....	960
1 storekeeper	420
5 clerks and superintendents of markets at \$360.....	1,800
16 clerks, draftsmen, etc., at \$300.....	4,800
6 assistant engineers, chief janitors, etc., at \$240.....	1,440
1 messenger	120

Emergency employees.

2 transit men at \$1,400.....	2,800
5 draftsmen and chainmen at \$420.....	2,100
6 chainmen and rodmen at \$300.....	1,800
5 foremen at \$600.....	3,000
9 foremen at \$420.....	3,780
2 captains and engineers of launch at \$360.....	720
1 assistant engineer.....	300
1 steersman	240
2 firemen at \$180.....	360
3 sailors at \$120.....	360
1 veterinary surgeon.....	1,500

*Statement of the expenditures of the municipal government of the city of Manila,
for period from August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902.*

Municipal Board:

Salaries	\$34,951.01
Contingent expenses	26,968.39

\$61,919.40

Statement of the expenditures of the municipal government, etc.—Continued.

Law Department:		
Salaries	\$46,356.51	
Contingent expenses	9,851.59	
		\$56,208.10
Fire Department:		
Salaries	26,519.93	
Contingent expenses	7,515.07	
Equipment.....	9,485.38	
		43,520.38
Department of Assessments and Collections:		
Salaries	83,212.73	
Contingent expenses	10,120.77	
		93,333.50
Department of Schools:		
Salaries	63,186.86	
Contingent expenses	3,404.40	
		66,591.26
Department of Police:		
Salaries	500,978.01	
Equipment.....	18,066.68	
Contingent expenses	13,321.33	
		532,366.02
Department of Engineering and Public Works:		
Salaries	223,757.35	
Contingent expenses	107,083.51	
Maintenance and repair.....	166,397.65	
Improvements.....	175,307.98	
		672,546.49
Total expenditures		1,526,485.15
Less 30 per cent paid from Insular Treasury under provisions of section 15, Act No. 183, United States Philippine Commission.....		457,945.55
		1,068,539.60
Balance due city of Manila June 30, 1902.....		48,052.19
		1,116,591.79

MUNICIPAL BOARD.

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Statement of expenditures of the municipal government of the city of Manila, P. I., during the fiscal year 1902.

[United States currency.]

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Aggregate.
Municipal Board:					
Salaries, Members of the Board	\$1,100.00	\$3,587.50	\$4,112.50	\$5,397.03	\$14,197.03
Salaries, Secretary's office	1,145.80	3,512.10	2,985.81	4,778.25	12,421.16
Salaries, Advisory Board		746.66	635.01	832.46	2,214.93
Salaries, disbursing office	485.22	1,724.99	1,838.32	2,081.86	6,080.39
Stationery and office supplies		523.87	1,050.96	1,325.97	2,900.80
Contingent expenses	8.12	298.64	351.20	848.19	1,506.15
Care of civil prisoners			9,004.52	11,703.36	20,707.88
Transportation			19.47	14.09	33.56
Music for the Luneta		400.00	620.00	800.00	1,820.00
Salaries, officials of Santa Ana				37.50	37.50
Total	2,739.14	10,793.76	20,617.79	27,768.71	61,919.40
Law Department:					
Salaries, office of the City Attorney	920.44	3,928.33	3,712.78	4,716.57	13,278.12
Salaries, office of the Prosecuting Attorney	879.75	3,178.61	3,478.76	3,835.08	11,372.20
Salaries, municipal courts	530.55	2,961.15	3,324.96	4,326.95	11,143.61
Salaries, Sheriff's office	506.01	2,011.10	2,374.99	3,139.59	8,031.69
Salaries, justice of the peace courts	180.67	711.32	709.98	928.92	2,530.89
Stationery and office supplies	12.47	1,636.29	2,545.61	3,297.99	7,492.36
Contingent expenses	503.80	849.73	474.02	280.93	2,108.48
Transportation	75.00	90.00	62.84	22.91	250.75
Total	3,608.69	15,366.53	16,683.94	20,548.94	56,208.10
Fire Department:					
Salaries and wages	1,258.97	6,940.83	7,440.34	10,852.37	26,492.51
Equipment, fire apparatus		2,638.77	4,508.62	225.99	7,373.38
Horses			2,112.00		2,112.00
Stationery and office supplies		135.90	315.05	248.90	699.85
Contingent expenses	24.50	977.75	1,215.89	443.22	2,661.36
Transportation		47.00		29.38	76.38
General supplies		247.48	1,063.56	375.54	1,686.58
Forage		293.52	978.38	1,119.00	2,390.90
Salaries, fire alarm installation				27.42	27.42
Total	1,283.47	11,281.25	17,633.84	13,321.82	43,520.38
Department of Assessments and collections:					
Salaries, regular force	3,936.34	14,285.04	14,741.41	17,134.91	50,097.70
Salaries, emergency force		7,483.65	16,611.83	9,019.55	33,115.03
Stationery and office supplies		3,178.18	2,974.15	1,442.73	7,595.06
Contingent expenses	1,064.10	550.55	382.34	42.49	2,039.48
Transportation	125.28	63.00	180.70	117.25	486.23
Total	5,125.72	25,560.42	34,890.43	27,756.93	93,333.50
Department of City Schools:					
Salaries, office force		1,422.90	1,029.99	1,247.61	3,700.50
Salaries, native teachers	2,920.93	10,130.70	10,623.89	15,161.75	38,837.27
Salaries, evening school teachers		10,197.00	8,024.50	2,427.59	20,649.09
Stationery and office supplies		1,528.95	610.81	310.62	2,450.38
Contingent expenses	229.90	209.46	175.26	167.42	782.04
Transportation	14.75	36.75	120.48		171.98
Total	3,165.58	23,525.76	20,584.93	19,314.99	66,591.26
Police Department:					
Salaries, office force	1,513.54	5,021.91	4,007.79	5,819.60	16,362.84
Salaries, Metropolitan Police	36,847.46	99,742.05	92,709.51	112,926.37	342,225.39
Salaries, native police	8,597.49	26,597.50	26,100.00	35,274.41	96,569.40
Salaries, detective force	1,239.94	4,688.45	5,624.95	6,289.46	17,842.80
Salaries, river and harbor police				11,692.49	11,692.49
Salaries, special cholera police, Americans				14,492.50	14,492.50
Salaries, special cholera police, natives				1,792.59	1,792.59
Stationery and office supplies		149.27	1,551.78	801.51	2,502.56
Contingent expenses	181.70	628.55	2,085.11	5,152.18	7,997.54
Equipment		5,462.43	1,020.31	11,583.94	18,066.68
Transportation		58.00	523.85	2,239.38	2,821.23
Total	48,380.13	142,348.16	133,573.30	208,064.43	532,366.02

*Statement of expenditures of the municipal government of the city of Manila, P. I.,
during the fiscal year 1902—Continued.*

[United States currency.]

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Aggregate.
Department of Engineering and Public Works:					
Salaries, office of the City Engineer	\$1,529.43	\$5,148.34	\$4,821.67	\$5,312.92	\$16,812.36
Salaries, office of the superintendent of streets, etc	1,342.00	11,714.48	23,439.40	30,743.63	67,239.51
Salaries, office of the superintendent of water supply	2,046.75	6,272.40	7,848.03	8,822.02	24,989.20
Salaries, office of the superintendent of buildings and illumination	1,220.68	5,263.67	5,623.26	6,974.38	19,081.99
Salaries, ordinary labor	7,662.79	27,234.41	24,800.10	35,936.99	95,634.29
Stationery and office supplies	79.15	925.62	693.56	1,668.06	3,366.39
Tools and miscellaneous supplies		1,635.32	5,665.50	5,954.94	13,255.76
Coal for crematories, launches, etc			4,544.98	2,091.20	6,636.18
Forage, for horses, mules, etc	543.42	1,042.66	8,940.73	9,014.66	19,541.47
Rentals	1,321.98	5,414.51	5,716.02	18,456.61	30,909.12
Transportation	10.50	794.21	933.47	833.50	2,571.68
Telephone service	48.02	129.33	346.97	282.50	806.82
Electric lighting		9,335.61	13,857.50	3,523.52	26,716.63
Miscellaneous expenses		55.51	112.40	1,501.12	1,669.03
Miscellaneous repairs			413.94	7.43	421.37
Maintenance of water supply system	638.70	5,306.45	11,526.77	13,772.01	31,243.93
Purchase and transportation of road material	14,582.40	12,945.00	21,637.37	21,209.30	70,374.07
Repairs to harness, wagons, launches, etc			1,215.97	1,629.93	2,845.90
Hire of bull carts	2,750.35	14,411.02	8,168.67	9,014.83	34,344.87
Cleaning cesspools and dry earth closets	112.32	3,039.84	873.48	1,795.92	5,821.56
Care of public buildings		394.94	1,921.08	2,913.61	5,229.63
Repairs to drains and sewers	154.25	4,055.99	1,546.12	2,267.18	8,023.54
Repairs to city bridges	81.20	1,623.07	2,694.22	2,019.23	6,417.72
Repairs and additions to city stables and corrals				1,074.77	1,074.77
Maintenance of public grounds			110.33	489.96	600.29
Clearing grounds for new improvements				1,801.81	1,801.81
Map of Manila			191.20	1,419.23	1,610.43
Arrocero shops				3,968.02	3,968.02
Santa Cruz fire station			163.42	3,129.82	3,293.24
Santa Cruz bridge	8,634.90	31,313.02	18,698.44	16,930.07	75,576.43
Anda Street Market		1,452.82	18.57	9,327.01	10,798.40
Divisoria Market	1,649.70	7,089.83	4,086.34		12,825.87
Quinta Market	2,058.20	1,815.07	1,661.05	6,848.36	12,382.68
Santolan Road		170.43	181.50	63.65	415.58
Luneta sea wall	490.65	11.25	446.60	538.55	1,487.05
Purchase of horses, wagons, etc		17,344.36	21,496.17	6,712.68	45,553.21
Luneta settees			1,500.00		1,500.00
Purchase of scows				4,598.93	4,598.93
Herran Market	848.11	258.65			1,106.76
Total	47,805.50	176,197.81	205,894.83	242,648.35	672,546.49
Total expended during the year					1,526,485.15

Recapitulation of expenditures.

[United States currency.]

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Aggregate.
Municipal Board	\$2,739.14	\$10,793.76	\$20,617.79	\$27,768.71	\$61,919.40
Law Department	3,608.69	15,366.53	16,683.94	20,548.94	56,208.10
Fire Department	1,283.47	11,281.25	17,633.84	13,321.82	43,520.38
Department of Assessments and Collections	5,125.72	25,560.42	34,890.43	27,756.93	93,333.50
Department of City Schools	3,165.58	23,525.76	20,584.93	19,314.99	66,591.26
Police Department	48,380.13	142,348.16	133,573.30	208,064.43	532,366.02
Department of Engineering and Public Works	47,805.50	176,197.81	205,894.83	242,648.35	672,546.49
Total	112,108.23	405,073.69	449,879.06	559,424.17	1,526,485.15

MUNICIPAL BOARD.

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*Statement of receipts of the municipal government of the city of Manila for period
from August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902.*

Police Department:

Cocheros' fees	\$520.44
Confiscated goods	355.75

\$876.19

Department Engineering and Public Works:

Water rents	36,652.09
Building permits	5,693.75
Weights and measures	2,304.80
Cleaning vaults	376.57

45,027.21

City Attorney:

Fees	51.80
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51.80

City Assessor and Collector:

Land tax	305,831.26
Industrial tax	199,524.33½
Stamp sales	68,510.03½
Certificates of registration	51,000.34
Matadero tax	57,078.35½
Market tax	102,107.79
Licenses	153,204.53½
Live stock registration	525.15
Vehicle tax	18,591.48½
Vehicle equipment	1,434.08
Municipal court fines and fees	78,222.07
Justice of peace fines and fees	1,666.94½
Sheriff's fees	2,215.64
Frontage tax	21,592.36½
Rents	2,656.21
Certificates of installation	951.50
City Attorney's fees	24.83
Miscellaneous	4,838.81½
Azcarraga improvement fund	489.95
Pound receipts	170.90

1,070,636.59

Total receipts	1,116,591.79
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